

# DAILY REPORT

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YU PEIWEN CRITICIZES USSR, SRV IN GENEVA

OW201942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--The gross violations of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples' rights to self-determination by the Soviet Union and Vietnam through their armed invasions were strongly condemned by the delegates of a number of countries at the ongoing 37th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights today. The session continued its debate on the item entitled "The Right of Peoples To Self-Determination and Its Application to Peoples Under Colonial or Alien Domination of Foreign Occupation."

The representative of Thailand, Pracha Guna-Kasem, said that in Kampuchea and Afghanistan today, "The rights of the people to self-determination have been systematically trampled upon through armed invasion and military occupation of the territories." He pointed out that the Soviet and Vietnamese occupation forces are presently attempting to destroy various patriotic forces fighting in Afghanistan and Kampuchea for their inalienable rights to self-determination. Touching upon the efforts of various patriotic Khmer forces to forge unity under single leadership, the Thai delegate said that his country fully supports these efforts which would serve two important objectives, namely, "international settlement under UN auspices leading to the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Khmer territory and the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the Kyhmer people themselves without external interference and subversion."

The delegate of Egypt pointed out that the present Kabul regime "was imposed by force of arms on the fighting Afghan people." He said that the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, a nonaligned and Islamic country, "constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the international law and the UN Charter." "It constitutes a threat peace and international security, and it is an intervention which encroaches upon the people's right to choose freely their own political, economic and social system without foreign interference." He then called on the Human Rights Commission to take immediate and effective measures "to put an end to the Soviet occupation and support the Afghan brothers, victims of this aggression."

The delegate of Zaire said, "The presence of foreign forces on the soil of Kampuchea constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights and the right to self-determination of the people of that country." He called on the foreign forces to evacuate both Kampuchea and Afghanistan immediately.

The Chinese representative, Ambassador Yu Peiwen, in his statement denounced the naked Soviet aggression against Afghanistan which "not only directly jeopardized world peace and security, but also grossly violated the basic human rights of the Afghan people on a large scale." He said the Afghan people are experiencing a national holocaust. "In Indochina," he continued, "with the support and connivance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has annexed Democratic Kampuchea by force." He said, "The Vietnamese occupation troops, pursuing a cruel policy of genocide, are carrying out barbarous acts of arson, massacre and plunder, and are savagely repressing the Kampuchean soldiers and civilians."

After listing repeated calls made by the international community for withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Yu Peiwen noted, "As long as the foreign troops do not withdraw, as long as the foreign occupation with its attendant massacre and oppression continues, it will remain a vain verbal exercise to talk about defending the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples' rights to national self-determination, let alone their basic human rights."



RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES REAGAN'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM

HK240928 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 81 p 4

[Newsletter from America by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Fei: "President Reagan's Economic Recovery Program"]

[Text] Washington, Feb 19--On the evening of 18 February, President Ronald Reagan delivered a State of the Union Address before a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives and presented his 300-page long "Program for Economic Recovery." To briefly sum up this huge and complicated program, we can say that it contains "three cuts and one stabilization"--that is, drastic cuts in the federal budget, drastic cuts in individual and corporate taxes, drastic cuts in government regulations on business and the formulation of a stable monetary policy.

Initial reactions from various sectors in the United States show that the business sector warmly supports this program while the labor sector and some black leaders oppose the program. However, both those who are in favor of and those against the program admit that this is a bold program. It signifies a fundamental break from the economic thinking and policy of successive U.S. Administrations since President Franklin Roosevelt implemented the "New Deal". It will have far-reaching influence on future economic and political life in the United States and on the people's welfare.

Since Roosevelt's "New Deal" in the early 1930's, U.S. administrations have based themselves on the Keynesian theory and implemented an economic policy of government intervention, involving big government, high tax rates and massive spending. This time, the Reagan government is guided by the theories of the supply siders--a school of thought which made its rise during the 1970's--and proposed to do the exact opposite of what previous administrations did. It will implement an economic policy of small government, low tax rates and little spending. Reagan stressed that he will rely on the enthusiasm produced by the "free enterprise" system to break through the "stagflation" which has been plaguing the U.S. economy for 15 years.

Reagan's three astounding master strokes show great resolution and are very forceful. The scope of the program surpasses any similar program undertaken by all previous presidents since the war. Aside from the budget for fiscal year 1981 which ends on 30 September, which was slashed by a mere \$4.4 billion because of the little time left, the budget for fiscal 1982 will be cut by \$41.4 billion. By fiscal year 1986, the budget will be cut by \$95.8 billion. The 83 budget items to be cut include everything from unemployment benefits to food stamps, from student's education loans to railway and Post Office subsidies, covering a very wide area. On the other hand, due to tax cuts and the speeding up of the equipment depreciation rate in businesses, government revenue in fiscal 1981 will be reduced by \$8.9 billion, in fiscal 1982 by \$53.9 billion and in fiscal 1984 by \$148.1 billion.

The only exception in the wide range of budget cuts is defense. Reagan said that since 1970, the Soviet Union has invested \$300 billion more in its military forces than has the United States. As a result, the Soviets now have a significant numerical advantage in its strategic nuclear delivery system and the number of conventional weapons. To change this imbalance, the program seeks to increase military spending in fiscal 1981 by \$1.3 billion, in fiscal 1982 by \$7.2 billion and from 1983 to 1986 by \$20 billion to \$63 billion. The defense outlay's share in the budget will go up from 24.1 percent in 1981 to 32.4 percent in 1984. This indicates that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union will be engaged in a new fierce round of the arms race.

Reagan's program is a bold one. However, he is also unable to realize some of his previous promises. He pledged to slash Carter's budget for fiscal 1981 by \$13 billion but he is only reducing it by \$4.4 billion, not even half the amount of his original plan. He also pledged to eliminate budget deficits by 1983, but his present program postpones this to 1984. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, he pledged to support the Kemp-Roth tax reduction bill, but did not include Jack Kemp's proposal to lower the highest tax rate. As a result, this congressman, who is an active member of the "new right," has threatened to part ways with Reagan. These changes in Reagan show the pragmatic side of his actions.

The program's optimistic estimate is that if the program is adopted by Congress and fully implemented, the present double-digit inflation rate will be reduced to 6.2 percent by 1983 and to below 5 percent by 1984; GNP growth rate will reach 4 to 5 percent from 1982 onward. Newspapers here pointed out that this rosy picture which far exceeds the general predictions of economic circles is meant to win over the people's support for the program.

Although Reagan was warmly welcomed by the members of Congress when he spoke, whether or not his program will be passed by Congress is still uncertain. According to the New York TIMES report, an overwhelming majority of Democratic senators and representatives will oppose tax cuts, seeing them as being beneficial to the rich and harmful to the poor and saying that they might increase inflation. Democratic House Speaker Thomas O'Neill even said: "We will not let them tear apart the welfare program which took us so many years to build." There are also some people inside the Republican party who doubt or oppose the tax cuts. Leading Senate majority leader Robert Byrd is quoted as saying that the tax cut plans might not be passed this year. Although the members of Congress are generally in favor of budget cuts, they differ greatly on which items to cut.

The AFL-CIO which has a membership of 13 million recently issued a policy declaration indicating its opposition to Reagan's program. Various interest groups are also intensifying their activities and applying pressure on senators and representatives. Many people believe that the presentation of this program is only the beginning of a long and fierce battle.

One interesting thing is that while stressing "a new beginning for the American economy," the program said: In the future, "great economic growth will occur in the supply side of the economy." "This represents a clear contrast to the inflationary prosperity under the leadership of the demand-siders in the 1970's" This is the first time an official document indicated that the government is implementing the theories of the supply-siders. This economic theory which does not have many adherents is not only rising in influence but has even been adopted as the official policy.

According to a WALL STREET JOURNAL report, "many economists still doubt that the supply-siders' quack medicine can lead to rapid economic growth and slow down inflation." New York TIMES said in its editorial today: Reagan's program "might not be a good way to end stagflation, but as he said last night in his challenge to its opposers, who has better solutions?" A columnist in the Washington POST pointed out, "The Keynesian record since the 1960's has been poor. Now, it is the turn of the new right to try out their theory. We can only wait and see what the results will be."

#### HAIG REPLIES TO BREZHNEV SUMMIT PROPOSAL

OW240740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today that the United States is "very interested" in Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's call for a U.S.-Soviet summit and renewed arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. But he added that the U.S. Government has to further study Brezhnev's remarks. Haig gave the comment as he and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet emerged from a five-hour meeting at the State Department this afternoon. Both said that they thought Brezhnev's proposals, made public in a lengthy speech to the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, held promise.

Haig's statement followed the remarks made earlier in the day by presidential Press Secretary James Brady, who declared that the Brezhnev's invitation may be nothing more than "a good guy-bad guy" tactic aimed at raising hopes only with the intent of dashing them.

Brady said, "It would not necessarily be out of character for this to be a ploy on the part of the Soviets."

Initial reaction on Capitol Hill has been generally restrained, but some key leaders flatly opposed the idea. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "I feel strongly that a summit at this time would be unproductive and could be counter-productive."

House Republican leader Robert Michel called Brezhnev's suggestion "pretty doggone self-serving." A summit now would turn into "a star-studded extravagance, front page stuff," which would divert world attention from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the problems of Poland, he added.

#### ADMIRAL TRAIN WARNS OF MOUNTING SOVIET THREAT

OW240830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 23 Feb (XINHUA--Admiral Harry D. Train, commander in chief of Atlantic command of the U.S. forces, warned today "We now have an international environment wherein the Soviets might be willing to take even greater risks than we've seen in recent years... and sooner than predicted." He pointed out that the Soviets "are gaining momentum toward their goal of overall military superiority." He said, "The Soviet naval operations are now showing an increased capability to establish forward area support facilities with or without port access." Speaking before the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, Admiral Train made an assessment of the tasks and problems of U.S. maritime defense under the Atlantic command against the background of growing Soviet threats. He dealt with four regional environments related to his command.

With "Europe first" priority, he said, control of the North Atlantic (north of the Tropic of Cancer) remains "the most challenging task objective." This is to ensure not only U.S. security but also the successful reinforcement and resupply of Europe in a NATO war, he said. Confronted with Soviet northern fleet air, surface and subsurface forces operating from the Kola regional complex, he said, "It is imperative we contain the Soviet forces north of the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom gap early in the conflict." This requires swift concentration of force including four carrier battle groups and early deployment of submarines, aircraft and Marines in the region. He pointed out deficiencies exist in several key areas if his command is to transit from peacetime operations to war.

The second theater is in the Caribbean which he said is of great economic importance to the U.S. in peacetime as a major oil refining center and a transshipment point for oil moving from the Mid-East. The area becomes even more important strategically in wartime due to the large amount of reinforcement and resupply shipping that originates out of Gulf ports and the shipping that passes through the Panama Canal. He said "The Soviet-Cuban axis is on the scene of a regional triumph. Unless checked, their influence will be extended through Central America and place increasing pressure on the accessibility of the Panama Canal." Citing historical lessons, he said a very large part of the merchant ship sinking in the first eight months of the Second World War occurred in or adjacent to Caribbean/Gulf waters. During June 1942, German submarines sank more shipping in this region than they had sunk worldwide during 1940-41.



Thirdly, the South Atlantic theater whose shipping routes from the Persian Gulf carry some 60 to 65 percent of European petroleum imports and 40 to 45 percent of those of North America in addition to vital raw materials required to support a sustained war effort. Since NATO has no forces programmed in the area, U.S. capability to counter the increasing Soviet threat would be severely strained in the event of a general war, he stressed.

Fourthly, the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean are out of the Atlantic command area of responsibility but have to have the support of the Atlantic command to meet the Soviet threat.

The admiral opined that the Atlantic command is stretched thin and strongly urged measures to upgrade the readiness of the forces under his command to respond to increasing Soviet challenge.

#### U.S. EXPOSES SOVIET 'INFILTRATION' IN EL SALVADOR

OW240842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Washington 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration presented in a special report today "definitive evidence" of clandestine infiltration by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam into El Salvador. The report says that it is clear that over the past year the insurgency in El Salvador has been progressively transformed into another case of "indirect armed aggression" against a small Third World country.

It stresses the "gravity of the actions of Cuba, the Soviet Union" and other countries which are carrying out "a well-coordinated, covert effort to bring about the overthrow of El Salvador's established government." "With active support" of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other countries, the report says, Cuba has "heavily influenced" the "political direction, organization, and arming of the insurgency."

According to the report, 800 tons of military equipment have been pledged by these countries, some of which have been secretly delivered from Cuba through Nicaragua and Honduras. Citing many arms deliveries, the report says that on August 15, 1980, Ethiopian arms departed for Cuba. Three weeks later 60 tons of captured U.S. arms sent from Vietnam were scheduled to arrive in Cuba. Air supply played a key role along with infiltration by land and sea. In late January this year, Honduran security forces uncovered an arms infiltration operation. The arms, the report says, were a portion of the Vietnamese shipment because they included M-16 rifles which were shipped to U.S. units in Vietnam where they were captured or left behind.

The Reagan administration has recently made known first to foreign governments, then to Congress and the public "incontrovertible" information of the outside infiltration into El Salvador. The administration has chosen to bring El Salvador to the world attention because it sees the Salvadoran situation as an example of Soviet expansionism and Soviet violation of "an international code of conduct" that the Soviet Union agreed to in 1972.

Since taking office, Reagan administration officials have talked of "linkage" in relation with the Soviet Union. El Salvador, they said, is one concrete issue to link to future arms control talks.

The Reagan administration also fears that the Soviet and Cuban efforts, if not challenged, will eventually subvert all the countries in Central America and present a potential threat to the United States.

State Department officials said today that the aim of the U.S. campaign is to "stop sending weapons into El Salvador and other places around the world." In a statement last week, the State Department declared that the U.S. policy toward El Salvador is to "ensure the stability and security" in this war-torn Central American country.



BO YIBO MEETS CHINESE-AMERICAN PROFESSOR

OW221524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today had a cordial talk with Yao Tsi Li, president of the National Association of Chinese Americans in the United States and professor emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Present on the occasion were Luo Qingchang, deputy secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wang Wenzhe, vice-minister of light industry.

Professor Li arrived here on February 20.

CHARLIE CHAN FILM PROTESTS IN U.S. NOTED

OW240028 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] The 13 February premiere of "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" was greeted with widespread protests and boycott, reports RENMIN RIBAO quoting San Francisco papers. Nearly all San Francisco TV stations and some in Los Angeles refused to run advertisements for it.

Many organizations dedicated to promoting friendship between Asia and America denounced it as the same old racist stuff of low taste, saying that the Asian-American association of artists and the American film production company had trampled on the dignity, pride and moral quality of people in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas.

Mr (Gorke), organizer of protests in San Francisco, said: "This film which has nothing to do with news or social problems only smacks of business. We mean to expose this bad business which promotes racism."

The American filmproduction company invested \$9 million in this film which was originally scheduled for showing at 750 theaters throughout the United States.

PLANS TO INCREASE CAAC FLIGHTS TO U.S. REPORTED

OW240825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) plans to increase the frequency of flights on the China-U.S. route starting this April, according to CAAC. Since CAAC opened service to the United States on January 7, there has been only one flight back and forth between China and the United States each week.

A CAAC delegation will leave here tomorrow by CAAC liner for a week-long visit to the United States to celebrate the inauguration of Sino-American air services, at the invitation of Pan-American World Airways. The delegation is headed by Shen Tu, director-general of CAAC, with Lin Zheng, deputy director-general of CAAC as its deputy head. The delegation, consisting of 60 representatives from CAAC, various ministries and commissions, literary and art circles and the press, will visit four U.S. cities--Washington, New York, Orlando and San Francisco.

REPORT ON BREZHNEV'S SPEECH AT 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

OW240850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) opened in the Kremlin here today. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev delivered a report of the CPSU Central Committee on the immediate tasks of the party in the field of home and foreign policy. Speaking of the Soviet-U.S. relations, Brezhnev lashed out at the U.S. foreign policy, saying that since the change of leadership in the White House, "candidly bellicose calls and statements have resounded from Washington." He expressed the hope that the new leaders of the United States "will ultimately manage to see things in a more realistic light." He stressed that a "military and strategic equilibrium" exists between the USSR and the USA, and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Attempts of the United States to seek military superiority and to "talk to us from positions of strength are absolutely futile," he said. However, he added, the Soviet Union is prepared to enter "a dialogue...at all levels" with the United States on the present state of their relations. "The crucial link here is meetings at summit level," he emphasized.

Brezhnev accused "opponents of socialism (in Poland) supported by outside forces" of "stirring up anarchy, seeking to channel events into a counter-revolutionary course." He declared that Poland can rely on its "friends and allies," and that the Soviet Union "will not abandon fraternal, socialist Poland in its hour of need."

Brezhnev reaffirmed Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and characterized this support as "socialist internationalism in practice."

He harped on the old theme on the Afghan issue and refused to withdraw the Soviet occupation forces from Afghanistan allegedly on the ground that there is "outside interference" in that country. He declared that this "principled stand" is "unflinching." He called for a specially convened international conference with Soviet participation "to seek an all-embracing just and realistic settlement" in the Middle East.

Brezhnev conceded to the fact that differences existed in the "world communist movement" and expressed displeasure at the criticisms of the Soviet Union aired by communist parties of some other countries.

He once again attacked China's foreign policy, yet he said, "the Soviet Union has never wanted, nor does it now want, any confrontation with the People's Republic of China" and that the Soviet Union "would like to build our ties with that country (China) on a good-neighbor basis."

He put forward a number of proposals to eliminate the threat of war and reinforce international security. These include:

--"The Soviet Union would be prepared to hold concrete negotiations on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries."

--"We do not object to the questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed together with the questions of Persian Gulf security."

--"We suggest coming to terms that already now a moratorium should be set on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons of the NATO countries and the Soviet Union, that is, to freeze the existing quantitative and qualitative level of these weapons, naturally including the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region."

The first half of the report dealt at length with the internal situation and problems of the Soviet Union.

SOVIET LEADERS URGE ASIAN 'REGIONAL CONFERENCE'

OW231845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet leadership today in an address urged the five ASEAN nations and other Asian countries to hold a "regional conference between the two groups" of Indochina and ASEAN as was proposed by the "conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries" held in Ho Chi Minh City earlier this year. The address also demanded that the five ASEAN nations "show political realism." The address, TASS reported, was presented on the instruction of the Soviet leadership to the governments of ASEAN nations and other Asian countries by the Soviet ambassadors to the corresponding countries today.

This so-called "conference of Indochinese foreign countries" was convened in Ho Chi Minh City on January 27 and 28 by the Vietnamese authorities and attended by the foreign ministers of the Vientiane and Phnom Penh regimes under their control. The Vietnamese contrived conference has been proposed for March of this year and is purported to be "a regional conference between the two groups" of Indochina and the Association of South-east Asian Nations. It is an obvious attempt to replace the international conference on Kampuchea as decided on by the 35th UN General Assembly session. Naturally the ASEAN nations unanimously reject the proposal. The ASEAN member states deemed the proposal "unacceptable" as it "seeks to justify and perpetuate the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea." However, the Soviet leadership endorsed the Hanoi authorities' proposal to hold "a regional conference" as a "constructive proposal" "to ensure peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

The Soviet address also welcomed another proposal of the three Indochinese "foreign ministers conference" to convene an international conference after "the conclusion by the countries of both groups of a treaty of peace and stability in Southeast Asia." The Soviet Union "proclaims its readiness, if the same readiness is shown by other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council...to take part" in such a conference.

REPORT ON USSR'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION

OW231813 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Report: "The Soviet Union Finds Itself in an Even More Isolated Position Following Its Aggression Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Soviet Union was condemned by the people of the whole world last year following its aggression against Afghanistan.

Since the beginning of this year, the people of the whole world have continued to strongly condemn the Soviet Union's hegemonism, and expansionist ambitions and demand that the Soviet Union immediately and totally withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union now finds itself in an even more isolated position.

Following the 1980 UN resolution, adopted by an overwhelming majority, calling on all foreign troops to immediately withdraw from Afghanistan, two more international meetings held early this year demanded that all foreign troops withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The famous "Mecca declaration" was passed on 27 January at the third Islamic summit, which was attended by leaders of 37 Islamic countries and the chairman of the executive committee of the PLO. The declaration asked all foreign troops to immediately and totally withdraw from Afghanistan and demanded that the political independence, territorial integrity and the nonaligned nature of Afghanistan be respected and that the heroic Afghan people be permitted to apply their inalienable right of self-determination without foreign interference and pressure. The declaration also expressed full support for the Afghan people's struggle against foreign intervention.



In the past year or more, the Soviet Union has paid no attention to the UN resolution and the call by Islamic countries and has refused to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Prior to the opening of the recent Islamic summit conference, the Soviet Union still advocated that political dialogue be conducted between the Karmal regime and Afghanistan's neighboring countries in a vain attempt to push recognition of the Karmal regime by neighboring countries in order to obstruct the Islamic summit from discussing the Afghan issue. However, the Soviet Union's scheme was not successful.

At the Islamic summit, one after another, the representatives of various countries condemned the Soviet Union's aggression against Afghanistan. The summit conference finally passed the "mecca declaration" which was a telling blow to the Soviet aggressors.

From 9 to 13 February, representatives from more than 90 countries and organizations took part in the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned countries in India. Urged by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba vainly attempted to stop the conference discussing the Kampuchean and Afghan issues. They were met by resolute opposition from the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries. The overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries united as one, stuck to their principles, upheld righteousness, strongly condemned the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their aggression and expansion and asked the Soviet Union and Vietnam to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This demand for the withdrawal of troops was for the first time written into the official document of the Nonaligned Movement. The struggle at the conference vanquished the Soviet Union's scheme of playing the trick of the so-called political solution to the Afghan issue by using the opportunity presented at the conference. The Soviet hegemonists were placed in an extremely awkward position in the international arena.

In Afghanistan, 100,000 Soviet aggressor troops cannot conquer the Afghan guerrillas and the broad masses of Afghan people despite their inferior position. On the contrary, the aggressors are now trapped in a quagmire and in great difficulties.

At the beginning of this year, the leader of the Afghan resistance movement stated that the Afghan people did not harbor any illusions, and that they would strike at the Soviet aggressors in a more valiant manner. Since the beginning of last winter the Afghan guerrillas have wiped out many Soviet aggressor soldiers in various places. It was reported that since the start of the invasion, the Soviet aggressor army's casualties have reached a total of 36,000, and that the Soviet Union has already spent \$2-4 billion of its military budget. At present, the Soviet aggressor troops only control a number of big cities, military bases and main communications lines. Most rural areas are still in the hands of the guerrillas. More and more people of the Karmal regime, which is supported by Soviet bayonets, are running away. A number of high-ranking officials of the regime have escaped to foreign countries. Contradictions and internal struggles have become more and more serious within the Karmal regime which is opposed by the masses and deserted by its own members. The regime is extremely isolated and in dire straits.

The Soviet Union's aggression against Afghanistan has also greatly damaged the Afghan economy. The Afghan economy now almost totally depends on Soviet aid. Accordingly, the Soviet aggressors' burdens have become more and more heavy.

At present, the Soviet Union is still moving troops about and is attempting to permanently stay in Afghanistan despite strong condemnation by the people of the whole world. The Soviet Union is building a large fuel and military supply depot at Pol-e Khomri in north central Afghanistan and is laying a large oil pipeline into that area. The Soviet Union has reinforced the runways of the four air force bases in Afghanistan and built huge hangars and new buildings. It has also set up seven regional headquarters at divisional level.

However, the Soviet aggressors are finding themselves in an even more isolated position and are getting deeper and deeper into the Afghan quagmire.



DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV ON COLD WAR RETURN

OW240158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] In an article written in celebration of the Soviet Army Day and published in the 22 February PRAVDA, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov denounced the West for attempting to restore the cold war and for making preparations for a new world war. The article says: Imperialist reactionaries are attempting once again to worsen the international situation and put the relationship between countries back to the cold war period. Soviet army men are fully aware of the responsibility of the armed forces and of the need for constantly improving the combat readiness of the troops and the navy.

COVERAGE OF CELEBRATION OF SOVIET ARMY FOUNDING

## Reception in Beijing

OW231237 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP)--Contrary to its stand last year China today did not join in a Western boycott of a reception hosted by the Soviet Embassy here to mark the 63rd anniversary of the Red Army. Diplomatic sources said Shen Shaoxing, a deputy director of the Chinese Defence Ministry's Foreign Affairs Bureau, led a low-level delegation at the reception, hosted by Soviet Charge d'Affaires G.V. Kireev in the absence of Soviet Ambassador I.S. Shcherbakov who is in Moscow.

Last year China boycotted the Red Army anniversary reception along with most Western countries with embassies in Beijing in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Most Western embassies said the reception had been boycotted this year "for the same reason as last year"--the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Diplomats said the Chinese presence at the Soviet reception should not be seen as a sign of softening towards Moscow as Beijing still harshly attacked the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. In the past China was always represented at the Red Army reception by a deputy chief of staff from the People's Liberation Army, except in 1979 when the reception was cancelled because of the Sino-Vietnamese border war then underway.

## Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

OW231617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, the responsible persons of the local provincial and municipal people's governments and various branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Liaoning Province's Shenyang and Luda Municipalities, Jilin Province's Changchun Municipality, Heilongjiang Province's Harbin, Suifenhe and Heihe Municipalities and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region's Manzhouli Municipality laid wreaths at the tombs of the Soviet Red Army martyrs or at the martyrs' monuments. Wreaths were also laid at the tombs of the martyrs of the Soviet Air Force volunteers in Wuhan Municipality, Hubei Province. These Soviet Red Army martyrs gave their lives in the antifascist war.

## Heilongjiang's Soviet Army Day

SK240828 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Soviet Army Day falls on 23 February. On the eve of the 63d Soviet Army Day, leading comrades of the provincial and Harbin municipal governments and responsible persons of the provincial and Harbin branches of the Sino-Soviet People's Friendship Association placed wreaths at the tomb and memorial tower of Red Army martyrs in Harbin Municipality. The ribbons on the wreaths were inscribed: Eternal glory to the Red Army martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the war against fascism. Deputy Provincial Governor Wang Jun; Harbin Deputy Mayor (Peng Yu) and responsible persons of the provincial and Harbin branches of the friendship association, including (Liu Wei) and (Wang Guoqing), attended the wreath presentation ceremony. Responsible persons concerned of Heihe Municipality also placed wreaths at the local memorial tower and monument to the Red Army martyrs.

## Jilin Honors Martyrs

SK240820 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] In memory of the Soviet Red Army martyrs who sacrificed their lives in war against fascism, the Jilin Provincial People's Government and the provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association placed wreaths on 22 February at the memorial tower to Soviet Red Army martyrs in the Changchun people's square. The ribbons on the wreaths were inscribed: Eternal glory to the Red Army martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the war against fascism.

Presenting the wreaths at the memorial tower were responsible persons of the provincial People's Government, the Changchun Municipal Government and the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, including Yang Zhantao, and (Sun Li). Also present were (Zhao Dongli) and (Yang Tianmin), responsible persons of the provincial and Changchun municipal people's associations for friendship with foreign countries.

## Liaoning Wreath-Laying

SK240824 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] February 23 is the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army. This morning, the Liaoning Provincial and Shenyang Municipal People's Governments and the Liaoning provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association laid wreaths in Shenyang at the monument to Soviet Army commanders and fighters who died in the war against Japanese imperialism and at the tombs of Soviet Red Army martyrs.

On the same day, the Luda Municipal People's Government also laid wreaths at the monument to Soviet Army martyrs in Stalin Square and at the tombs of Soviet Army martyrs in the Lushun port city.

## Hubei Ceremony Noted

HK240208 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] On the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, Hubei Provincial Vice Governor Li Fuquan, Wuhan Vice Mayor Deng Ken, and (Xue Qun) and (Li Zhenhe), responsible persons of the Hubei and Wuhan branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, went to Liberation Park in Hankou on 23 February to lay wreaths at the memorial to the martyrs of the aid-China detachment of the Soviet Air Force. They were representing the provincial and municipal People's Governments and branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. The wreaths bore the inscription "Eternal glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs sacrificed in the antifascist war!"

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON JAPAN-PRC ECONOMIC TIES

OW201633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here this afternoon, the Japanese "Government must consider ways to prevent the problems of project contracts from harming Japanese-Chinese relations set up by predecessors through hard work". Suzuki's attitude was made known at a meeting at the prime minister's residence with Kaheita Okazaki, representative manager of the Japan-China Association. Okazaki asked the Japanese Government to take the initiative in solving the problems arising from postponed and cancelled project contracts between Japan and China.

TRADE NEGOTIATOR LEAVES FOR MEETINGS IN JAPAN

OW240308 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing 24 Feb (KYODO)--A Chinese trade negotiator left for Japan Tuesday morning for talks on China's cancellation of plant import contracts with Japanese companies. Liu Xinghua, deputy general manager of the state-run National Technical Import Corp, is scheduled to meet with government and business officials. China canceled an estimated yen 300 billion (about \$1.5 billion) worth of import deals for a steel mill and four petro-chemical plants.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW211210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--"My current visit to China left me with the impression that economic readjustment in China will lay a solid foundation for trade development between Japan and China," said Takamaru Morita, president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan. Mr Morita made the comment to Chinese newsmen at the conclusion of his visit to China. Mr Morita left here for home by air today. Other members of the delegation he is leading left earlier.

Japanese economists and businessmen should view China's readjustment from a long-term stance and work in cooperation with China, he said. The Japanese association will make an effort to increase relations of mutual trust between the two countries. Through talks with the Chinese leaders, Mr Morita said he realized current economic readjustment in China is designed to develop the national economy on a more stable and solid base. He said another impression he received from his China visit was that the Chinese leaders place great emphasis on maintaining a stable life for the people.

Speaking on the rapid development of the Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and trade in recent years, Mr Morita said, "According to the Japanese customs figures, the total volume of trade between the two countries in 1980 amounted to over \$9,300 million, which showed an increase in both the amount of money and actual value over 1979." He said that over the next few years, the scale of economic cooperation between Japan and China would not be as large as it has been in previous years. Cooperation between the two countries should stress transforming existing enterprises, improving facilities of transportation and developing light industry. "Japan-China economic cooperation in this field will surely help increase the trade volume of the two countries step by step," he added.



## Project Aid Proposal

OW210225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (KYODO)--China considers it a formal proposal that Vice Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice Premier Gu Mu had called for Japanese help to continue construction of steel and petrochemical plants, a visiting Japanese trade promoter said Friday. Takamaru Morita, president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan, told newsmen that Chinese officials repeated this in a series of meetings with him.

Deng and Gu told Japanese trade negotiator Saburo Okita on February 12 that China is ready to resume construction of plants if Japan extends low-interest loans or export-import bank credits. Morita said he was told that China has started studies on possible resumption of work at the five complexes it called off. During his stay in Beijing since February 11, Morita met with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Bank of China and other agencies, he said. Morita said he asked China to compensate for damages suffered by Japanese business corporations from a series of cancellations of plant import contracts. Chinese officials confirmed that China would not cancel contracts other than the five projects already called off. The five projects are a steel mill in Shanghai and four petrochemical complexes.

China favors a low-interest government loan from Japan and a bank loan on a commercial basis, Morita said. Morita also said the Chinese called for Japanese financial assistance not only for purchases of plants but for construction of them. The Chinese told Morita that development of coal will speed up if Japan extends financial help, he said.

## Oil to Japan Will Drop

OW210157 Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing 21 Feb (KYODO)--A Japanese negotiator said here Friday that China's crude oil supply to Japan this year would no doubt drop from last year's volume of 8,120,000 tons. This prediction was made at a press conference by Takamaru Morita, president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan. Morita briefed newsmen about current Sino-Japanese trade for 1981 under a long-term bilateral trade accord, which earlier fixed China's oil supply target for this year at 8,300,000 tons. In the current negotiations, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Xiwen promised to maintain last year's level in the oil supply for the first half of this year, Morita said. But Liu told the Japanese that he could not promise a specific supply volume for the second half of 1981, though China will make efforts to maintain the target level, Morita said. Morita said his impression was that it is impossible for China's supply to increase this year over last year. However, Liu promised that China would supply Japan with 1,500,000 tons of coking coal and 1,200,000 tons of steaming coal this year as earlier agreed, Morita said.

## World Bank Loan

OW210147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing 21 Feb (KYODO)--China will get its first World Bank Loan this summer to improve its educational facilities, a visiting Japanese trade association official disclosed Friday. Takamaru Morita, president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan (Kokubosoku), said a Chinese Government official notified him of the plan.

Morita quoted the Chinese official as saying that an agreement had been reached on a \$250 million loan from the Washington-based World Bank this June. The Chinese official said the loan will be used to improve a total of 26 educational facilities across China, Morita said. It will be the first time China has borrowed funds from the World Bank, he added.



GU MU, LIAO CHENGZHI MEET JAPANESE VISITORS

OW201641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Cultural Centre of Japan.

The delegation is led by Hideji Shiraishi, president of the cultural centre.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu met this evening with Mr Hideji Shiraishi and his wife.

The Cultural Centre of Japan is an organisation for cultural and art exchange with foreign countries. Its honorary president is Mr Kokosuke Matsushita, a famous businessman.

Further Details of Meeting

OW210137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0117 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing 21 Feb (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu Friday repeated China's assurance that China would compensate Japanese business enterprises for losses they suffer from cancellation of plant contracts. Small troubles cropped up over the plant contracts, but China and Japan must make efforts to find a solution, he said. Viewed from a long-range perspective, such efforts will produce good results for both sides, the Chinese leader said. Gu made the statement during an hour-long meeting with Hideji Shiraishi, president of the Cultural Center of Japan, Friday night.

Gu, also minister of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, is China's top ranking official in charge of the problem of the plant contract cancellation. Shiraishi, vice president of the KYOTO SHIMBUN, and his wife are in China at the invitation of the Chinese Culture Ministry. During the meeting, Shiraishi handed a letter from Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe to the Chinese vice premier. Watanabe is a close friend of Shiraishi. The contents of Watanabe's letter have not been made known yet. But, after receiving the letter, Gu expressed thanks to the Japanese finance minister for his concern about the trouble over the contract cancellation.

Shiraishi told Gu he wishes the current problems would be amicably settled and Sino-Japanese friendly relations would be further deepened.

Gu also hoped for a stepped-up cultural exchange between the two countries and Shiraishi agreed to the idea. Also present at the meeting was Tian Jian, deputy director of the Second Bureau of the Culture Ministry.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW231525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu heard proposals on the economic development in Hainan Island, south China, advanced by a group of Japanese economists here this afternoon.

Headed by Mr Atsushi Shimokobe, president of the National Institute for Research Advancement, the nine-member group includes specialists in economics, industry, environment, building and rural development planning. They made a five-day tour of investigation of the economic conditions in Hainan Island beginning from February 17.

At today's meeting, Mr Shimokobe gave Vice-Premier Gu Mu a detailed account of their investigation and put forward a number of proposals on Hainan Island's future economic development including protection of local forests.

Ma Hong, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Gu Mu gave a dinner for the Japanese visitors. The Japanese group is scheduled to leave Beijing for home shortly.

#### GU MU MEETS JAPANESE METALLURGISTS IN BEIJING

OW201519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--China appreciates the far-sighted views of some of the Japanese leaders on Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. This was stated by Vice-Premier Gu Mu today at a meeting with Shunzo Fujiki, technical advisor of the Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan and five other Japanese metallurgists.

Gu Mu said the positive, friendly and cooperative attitude reflecting farsightedness adopted by some Japanese Government leaders and old friends of China was welcomed in China.

He pointed out, "China and Japan have common interests strategically while they can supply each other's needs in the field of economy." "The problems cropped up in China's economic readjustment will not affect Sino-Japanese friendship," the vice-premier stressed. "Due to the current readjustment," he went on, "alterations are to be made on a few contracts on sets of equipment imported from Japan. We believe that reasonable solutions will be found."

He said he was rather pleased with his recent talks with Japanese Government representative Saburo Okita. He expressed thanks to Mr Fujiki for his suggestions concerning the development of China's metallurgical industry.

Ye Zhiqiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, was present at the meeting.

#### GROWTH IN JAPAN'S ARMS, SPACE INDUSTRIES NOTED

OW211534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--The Japanese Defense Agency has ordered 458,600 million yen's worth of armaments this year, an increase of 17.7 percent over that of last year, according to press reports here. This is in conformity with the government's decision to set the defense budget at 2,400,000 million yen (some \$11.428 million), up 7.61 percent from the present fiscal year ending March 31, in order to cope with the turbulent world situation and the growing Soviet military threat.

About 2,000 firms receive orders from the Defense Agency. The lion's share goes to about 20 enterprises including the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Corporation, the Toshiba, the Nippon Electric Corporation, the Oki Electric Industry Corporation and the Fujitsu Limited.

Air defense and space development have also been strengthened in Japan. The Defense Agency has decided to produce at home the next generation of Badge-X (base air defense ground environment X). Orders for space-development rockets and missiles have increased markedly. The Hitachi electric plant set up a special "defense technique office" last August to promote research and production of equipment for defense and space development.

JAPAN'S DSP HOLDS 26TH CONVENTION IN TOKYO

OW201525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--The 26th convention of the Japan Democratic Socialist Party, which opened on February 18, ended here this evening after passing resolutions demanding the recovery of the northern territories and a guaranty of a stable energy supply.

An action program for 1981 adopted at the convention advocates the establishment of a united coalition of the opposition parties with the Japan Democratic Socialist Party as its core, the setting up of adequate defence forces and voices opposition to tax increases.

The convention re-elected Ryosaku Sasaki as chairman, Masao Nakamura and Tadashi Kodaira as vice-chairmen and Saburo Tsukamoto as general secretary of the party.

NORDIC CONFERENCE ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW240314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--A Nordic conference on the situation in Korea organized by the Danish Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and the Friendship Association of Denmark and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held here today.

Delegates from some political parties and organizations of Nordic countries attended the conference. A three-member delegation from Korea headed by Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was also present. The participants discussed the situation in Korea, especially the situation in South Korea.

A declaration adopted at the conference demands that the USA stop its political, economic and military support to the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and withdraw its military forces from South Korea. It expresses support for the South Korean people in their struggle against the military regime and striving for democracy. It calls on the Nordic peoples, their parties and organizations, their parliaments and governments to support the Korean people in striving for peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference.



RENMIN RIBAO: FORMER SRV LEADER MEETS REFUGEES

HK230924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Han Zhuang [1383 8369]: "Deep Feelings and Expectations: Notes on the Meeting of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan With Overseas Vietnamese Residents and Refugees"]

[Text] Spring has arrived in Kunming. The weather is fine and the air is fresh. The camellia and chrysanthemum are in full bloom. Once again, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan has come here to visit his Vietnamese compatriots.

Yunnan is a province in which overseas Vietnamese residents in China are comparatively concentrated. They love their fatherland and, through their own personal experiences and what they have seen and heard, have profoundly realized the correctness of the line persistently upheld by Chairman Ho Chi Minh on fostering friendship with China. They have seen with their own eyes the support by the CCP and the Chinese people to the liberation of the Vietnamese people. For decades, they have got on very well with the Chinese people and have established a profound friendship with each other. Many of the Vietnamese residents have also married the local people and formed "friendship families." In recent years, as more and more refugees have been expelled by the Vietnamese authorities and settled here, the Vietnamese residents have come to harbor even greater hatred for Le Duan and his clique for their anti-China crimes.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan visited Yunnan in January last year. He spoke at a meeting with representatives of overseas Vietnamese residents in China and noted that Vietnam needs yet another revolution. The talk was already known to all among the overseas Vietnamese residents. However, many of them deeply regretted not being able to see Comrade Hoang Van Hoan in person. This time Comrade Hoang Van Hoan made a second visit to Yunnan, he was wholeheartedly and warmly welcomed by the masses of overseas Vietnamese residents.

When the Vietnamese refugees learned that Comrade Hoang Van Hoan had come to China to continue the revolution, they were very excited. The fact that Comrade Hoang Van Hoan proposed that Vietnam needs yet another revolution actually expresses their innermost feelings. Now that Comrade Hoang Van Hoan has personally come to visit them, how could they help but get excited?

The main theme of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's speech was: Struggle for the restoration and development of Sino-Vietnamese friendship (see page 6 of 14 February RENMIN RIBAO for the substance of his speech). His speech lasted for 4 hours and was very exciting throughout. The audience at times shed tears over their own sufferings and those of the people in their fatherland, at times felt very indignant over the perverse acts of the Le Duan clique and at times applauded the revolutionary road pointed out by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan. Throughout Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's speech, the feelings of the audience ran higher and higher, fully manifesting the traditional revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese patriots.

After Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's speech, 15 representatives of overseas Vietnamese residents in China and Vietnamese refugees spoke.

In connection with her personal experience, an overseas Vietnamese woman resident said painfully: "It was only after protracted struggles under the leadership of Chairman Ho Chi Minh that the Vietnamese people defeated the French and American imperialists and achieved national liberation. However, what the Le Duan clique is now doing runs counter to Chairman Ho Chi Minh's advocations. It has become the follower of a foreign country and thus caused Vietnam to lose its national independence once again." A Vietnamese refugee said: "There is no other country in the world today that suffers the poverty and starvation borne by Vietnam. To Vietnam, the time of war has been too long. However, Le Duan and his clique still wanted to invade Kampuchea and throw the Vietnamese people into the perpetual sufferings of war."



Among the Vietnamese refugees is an army officer who experienced the war against U.S. aggression and was later forced to participate in the invasion of Kampuchea. He said: "I participated throughout in the war to liberate South Vietnam and fought all the way down to the cape of Camau. Just as all other Vietnamese people, I too hoped that after the unification of the fatherland, the people would be able to enjoy peaceful and happy lives. However, all this was completely destroyed by Le Duan and his clique. The country is still in a state of war more than 5 years after liberation. They forced me to lead an army unit to fight in Kampuchea. I was unwilling to do this and therefore managed to leave the Kampuchean invasion front and finally came to China.

The representatives of overseas Vietnamese residents in China and Vietnamese refugees specially emphasized the significance of friendship between Vietnam and China.

The Vietnamese living in the Sino-Vietnamese border region have an even stronger desire for friendship between China and Vietnam. A refugee of Jing nationality said: "Vietnam and China are close neighbors and fraternal countries and their relations are very close. It is necessary to maintain friendship with China to maintain the continued survival of the Vietnamese nation. It is very dangerous to go and seek patronage from a distant foreign country and oppose a close neighbor. It is like a Vietnamese proverb describes: Leading an elephant to trample on the graves of one's own ancestors--this will surely lead to the nation's destruction."

A middle-aged overseas Vietnamese resident wrote a poem on the spot and presented it to Comrade Hoang Van Hoan. The poem reads:

"Although this is just our first meeting, a warm current is surging in my body and mind. Truth shines along the revolutionary road. Despite your venerable age, you have not halted your steps.

"The friendship between Vietnam and China is most sacred, and this spirit will remain unchanged despite difficulties and hardships. Wish you good health forever and ever--so that you will return to the fatherland and rebuild the spring of freedom."

#### SIHANOUK INVITES SON SANN TO JOIN COALITION TALKS

OW221522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has recently asked Samdech Penn Nouth to extend an invitation on his behalf to Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, to participate in the talks he will soon have with the Democratic Kampuchean side.

According to an AFP report, Sihanouk sent AFP in Beijing yesterday a copy of the telegram he sent to Penn Nouth, in which he asked Penn Nouth to extend to Son Sann "my invitation to the discussion between the Khmer Rouge and us, the nationalists."

On February 2, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front stated in a press communique, "The national liberation front has been striving for the realisation of the unity of all national resistance movements fighting against the north Vietnamese occupation troops in the Kampuchean territory."

#### KAMPUCHEANS IN U.S. SUPPORT ANTI-SRV UNITED FRONT

OW220800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Two organizations of Kampuchean residents in the United States have called for an anti-Vietnamese national united front in a recent cable to Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan. The cable signed by "The Kampuchean Nationalists" and "The Kampuchean Nationalist Community of America" was broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The message said, "Your excellency, please accept our energetic support. We highly value your outstanding effort for the formation of a national united front to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. We wish you success in fulfilling the aim which has won our deep sympathy."

VIETNAMESE SETTLING IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW221218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Vietnamese mechanics, tailors, fishermen and traders sent by Vietnamese authorities to Kampuchea have settled down in districts along the border with Thailand in the past few months, it is reported here today.

Two Japanese reporters just back from Kampuchea confirmed that many Vietnamese youth have settled down and are doing farm work in Battambang Province. It was reported that the organized emigration was aimed at boosting the number of voters for Heng Samrin in the forthcoming "election" in Phnom Penh.

It was also reported that some 1,000 spies are being trained in Siem Reap and other towns of Kampuchea. They will be given assignments to worm their way into the ranks of the Khmer Rouge and the Free Khmer to sabotage and split the resistance movement.

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK VIETNAMESE IN POIPEL

OW211514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean forces and Khmer Serei fighters launched separate attacks on the Vietnamese forces in western Kampuchea yesterday, according to reports reaching here today. The attacks were carried out after the resistance forces got the information that the Vietnamese occupationists were planning to attack them.

Thai military sources at the border said that the Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked a Vietnamese command in Poipet with rockets and mortar pieces. The battle lasted about 20 minutes and the sound of gunfire was audible at the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

The Democratic Kampuchean fighters also assaulted a temporary airstrip near the border. They took brief control over the airstrip before retreating.

At the same time, a Khmer Serei's Moulinaka faction also engaged the Vietnamese in heavy fighting early yesterday morning. A Moulinaka leader told THE NATION REVIEW that "the Vietnamese troops were planning to attack us. The news leaked and we launched a pre-emptive attack on them." About 100 Vietnamese troops were killed in a series of engagement, he said.

The Vietnamese reportedly opened a fresh offensive against the resistance forces in western Kampuchea yesterday. A report from Aranyaprathet said that the attack was made along a 30-kilometre front stretching from the area opposite the Thai village of Nong Samed to Phnum Malai mountain range. The Vietnamese were supported by heavy artillery fire from their nearby bases.

DK ARMED FORCES CUT RAIL LINES IN ENEMY-HELD AREAS

OW230834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas destroyed a three-kilometer railway line east of Roluos station, Kompong Som Province, on February 19, killing or wounding 19 Vietnamese soldiers and cutting again the railway section from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The radio also reported that they destroyed a 100-metre section of a railroad near Khdol Station, Pursat Province, on February 11. The Kampuchean patriots on February 14 also cut railway lines in Pursat and Battambang Provinces.

On February 14 to 16, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in Battambang Province launched a fierce attack on O Sralau airport, an important supply base of the Vietnamese troops in western Kampuchea, destroying many military installations and wiping out more than 30 enemy troops. As a result, all the Vietnamese positions in Melai mountainous area were wiped out, the radio said.

#### THAI FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS USSR CONFERENCE CALL

OW231849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today termed the Soviet drive for "a regional conference between the two groups" of Indochina and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as of no importance since the Soviet Union is known for its support of Vietnam.

Sitthi made the remark in response to the TASS report that on the instruction of the Soviet leadership Soviet ambassadors to ASEAN member states and other Asian nations presented an address to the corresponding governments which supported the convening of "a regional conference between the two groups" of Indochina and ASEAN to "ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Sitthi told the Bangkok newspaper MATICHON that the Thai Foreign Ministry had not yet received the address. Once it was received, the Thai Government would first consult with the other ASEAN nations before making any response to it.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union should have little involvement in the affairs in Southeast Asia since it was on the opposite side of the globe. He asked, "Is it right for the Soviet Union to urge ASEAN to accept the proposals of the other side while 97 member states have voted for the ASEAN proposal at the UN General Assembly session?" As for the Soviet allegation of foreign "military pressure" on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Sitthi said, "I don't know where the Soviets are referring to. As for Thailand, I reiterate now that it exerts no military pressure on anybody."

#### THAIS VIEW VIETNAM'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW211512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--The severe economic depression and chronic food shortage in Vietnam are the result of the expansionist policy pursued by the Vietnamese Government, says a recent press release issued by the Department of Information of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

It says, "Instead of concentrating its natural resources and manpower for national reconstruction and economic development after decades of war, the Vietnamese Government, to the contrary, has allotted more than 50 percent of its annual expenditures for its armed forces in order to pursue its ambitions in Indochina. This is the policy of the present leadership--to fulfill its dream of total domination over Laos and Kampuchea."



"It simply does not pay any heed to the plight of its starving citizens. As a result, the people in Vietnam are suffering from acute food shortage and have been deprived of other basic necessities," it adds.

"It is no wonder that the majority of the people are fed up with the present Vietnamese Government's policy. Nor is there any wonder that large numbers of refugees continue to flow from Vietnam to other parts of Southeast Asia. Those who cannot flee from their homeland are forced to stay on and to live with these depressed economic conditions without prospects of improvement in the near future," it notes.

It points out that Vietnamese soldiers who are forced to fight in Kampuchea have been deserting their duties in every possible way. "Interviews conducted with these deserters who had escaped to Thailand clearly indicated that heavy desertion in the Vietnamese ranks was due to the fact that they were forced against their will to fight on foreign soil and kept away for so long from their families and homes. Most important of all, as revealed by the four deserters who fled to Thailand on December 19, 1980, those soldiers were not convinced that they should be fighting a war in Kampuchea," it adds.

It declares, "As long as Vietnam continues to be arrogant and obstinate and still acts as new imperialist in Southeast Asia, Vietnam will never be able to overcome its economic difficulties and its people will face prospects of endless suffering and hardships."

The only way for Vietnam to extricate itself from economic difficulties is to stop its adventurist policy and live peacefully with other countries, it says.

#### THAILAND REOPENING OF BORDER WITH LAOS REPORTED

OW230743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Two landing piers in Nong Khai, a Thai city bordering Laos, were reopened yesterday. The order for reopening the border was sent to the authorities of Nong Khai Province by the Thai Interior Ministry last Saturday. Deputy governor of the province said that there had been no formal negotiations between Laotian and Thai provincial authorities, but "the situation along the border has improved considerably and we deem it appropriate to reopen the border."

The Bangkok POST reported today that Lao soldiers fired about 30 rounds of rocket-propelled grenades and mortars at three Thai villages in Phon Phisai District of Nong Khai Province last Saturday.

#### VIETNAMESE DEFECTORS DETAINED IN THAILAND

OW220817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Seven Vietnamese, including five military defectors from Kampuchea, have been arrested by Thai military authorities in Thailand's eastern border since February 18, a military source said.

Thai troops in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, yesterday morning nabbed a Vietnamese soldier armed with an AK-47 rifle and 150 rounds of bullets while attempting to flee into Thailand. He told Thai military authorities that he was forced into military service and wanted to resettle in a third country.

The Bangkok paper NATION REVIEW reported today that two other Vietnamese were caught in the same province on February 19. They were quoted as saying that they had deserted because they could not bear hardships in the battlefield.

Earlier, Thai military authorities arrested two Vietnamese military defectors and two civilians who had trudged all the way from Ho Chi Minh City to Thailand because of the harsh rule there.

A recent press release by the Thai Foreign Ministry confirmed the fact that Vietnamese soldiers who are forced to fight in Kampuchea have been deserting their duties at every opportunity. Interviews conducted with the deserters, the release said, showed that they were forced against their will to fight on foreign soil and were not convinced that they should be fighting a war in Kampuchea.

#### VODK REPORTS LAO GUERRILLAS KILL SRV TROOPS

OW221508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Lao guerrillas annihilated over 40 Vietnamese occupation troops from the end of January to mid-February in Champassat Province, lower Laos, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

On January 28, Lao guerrillas attacked Vietnamese troops stationed in Dan Chek village, Phon Thong District of Champassat Province, killing two and wounding four enemy troops. In their attacks on the Vietnamese in Hen Som and O Yi Muong villages on January 29 and 30, the guerrillas wiped out eleven Vietnamese soldiers. On February 12 and 13, the guerrillas killed 21 Vietnamese troops in an ambush on a road near Kema and Vang villages leading to the Phon Thong District town.

On January 30, the guerrillas inflicted four casualties on the Vietnamese near the district town of Muong District in Xiphandon region. On February 13, they killed three Vietnamese troops in an attack on the enemy stationed in Bung village.

#### ASEAN REACTION TO SOVIET CONFERENCE CALL

Malaysian Foreign Minister

OW231901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said today that Malaysia could not accept the Soviet Union's appeal to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to agree to the proposal of the three Indochinese "foreign ministers conference" for a regional conference, according to an AFP report from Kuala Lumpur. He was commenting on the TASS report that on the instruction of the Soviet leadership Soviet ambassadors had delivered the appeal to the governments of ASEAN nations and other countries.

Rithauddeen said that it was difficult for Malaysia and other ASEAN members to accept the proposal at this stage because it did not reflect and could not solve the actual problem faced in the region the source of which, we said, was the Kampuchean issue. The proposal also conflicted with the UN resolutions with regard to Kampuchea, he said.

INDONESIAN TIMES Editorial

OW241220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--The recent Soviet call to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to hold a dialogue with Indochina countries justified ASEAN's original doubts about the Hanoi-backed proposal for an "ASEAN-Indochina regional conference", said the INDONESIA TIMES in an editorial today, according to a report from Jakarta. "It is also true that the ASEAN countries need no master's voice to support it. Therefore, the ASEAN dismissal of the offer is the proper answer," the editorial stressed. It went on to say: Moscow's suggestion that "the enemies of peace" were using gross military pressure to disturb regional peace and stability was an undeniable fact--"that is why the Nonaligned Conference called for the withdrawal of foreign military forces occupying Kampuchea and Afghanistan...."

IRANIAN ENVOY 'SATISFIED' WITH PRC TALKS

HK180915 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 81 p 26

[Text] An Iranian Government envoy, Ayatollah Sayed Mohammad Khamene'i said in Hong Kong yesterday he is satisfied with the outcome of talks with Chinese leaders.

The ayatollah, a member of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) who spent a week in China as special representative of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, said part of his mission was to explain his government's position in the war with Iraq.

Asked whether the Chinese expressed support for either side, Ayatollah Khamene'i told a press conference at the Iranian consulate: "China did not support Iraq...the fact they did not express support for us does not mean they did not support us."

He denied that he went to China to seek military aid for the war against Iraq.

He said: "Iran does not feel the need to ask China for military aid. Iran does not need to seek assistance in any form from foreign governments."

The ayatollah admitted that China did not support some of Iran's actions and had condemned Iran for breaking international law.

He said his visit, during which he met Ulanhu, a deputy chairman of the National People's Congress, was arranged at Iran's initiative.

The ayatollah said he had not discussed the Soviet Union while in Beijing but "aggression against Afghanistan has always been condemned by us."

He said a top-level Chinese delegation might soon visit Iran but he was not visiting any other Asian country before returning to Tehran. The ayatollah criticized imperialist countries saying that in the past they have robbed Iran of everything from oil to uranium, including the country's culture.

Because of imperialist propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran the revolution remains unknown, he claimed.

The ayatollah played down Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng's visit to the late shah, saying: "The relations which China had with Iran was not really with the shah but with the Iranian people."

When asked why the four Britons held captive in Iran had not been released although President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had called for it, the ayatollah said it had not yet been determined whether the captives are guilty or not and as yet investigations have not been completed.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING GUINEA AMBASSADOR

OW210833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, met here this morning with Daouda Courouma, outgoing ambassador to China of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NORTH AFRICA

OW231545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang left here this evening for a friendship visit to Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.



RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SOVIET AID TO CUBA

HK241016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Study notes by Chun Tao [2504 3447]: "The 'Merits' of Soviet Aid"]

[Text] Although the whole world is aware of the "merits" of Soviet "aid" to Cuba, Moscow still grasps at every opportunity to advertise itself for fear that people will forget its "merits."

On the eve of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba V.I. Vorotnikov again bragged about his country's merits in an interview with the Cuban paper GRANMA.

He said: In the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has granted Cuba a series of "aids." It has helped Cuba build numerous factories and countless miles of railroad lines and provided Cuba with technical assistance worth hundreds of millions of rubles. Soviet "advisers" and "counselors" have "done a lot of work." in Cuban institutions and have helped Cuba train "cadres of high caliber." In short, the "favors" which the Soviet Union has done for Cuba are countless.

Soviet "aid" to Cuba is indeed shockingly huge. Today, Soviet "aid" to Cuba amounts to \$9 million per day and Soviet personnel stationed in Cuba total more than 10,000. It is precisely this kind of "internationalist aid" that has caused the Cuban economy to develop in an abnormal manner and reduced Cuba to a political and economic appendage of Moscow, unable to survive a single day without Soviet "aid." What consequences have Soviet "aid" brought to Cuba? What role has such "aid" played in Cuba's construction? Facts provide us with the best answer. All we have to do is to take a look at Cuba's conditions last year.

In the first year of the 1980's, Castro kept talking about Cuba's economic difficulties from the beginning to the end of the year. He admitted that Cuba has entered "a period of unusual difficulty" economically and urged the Cuban people to continue to tighten their belts for 20 years in order to tide over the difficulty.

In the year 1980, Cuba started an unprecedentedly large-scale reshuffle from top to bottom, both in the government and in party and mass organizations. The cadres were replaced allegedly because they were "not good at economic management."

In the year 1980, social unrest rarely seen in the history of Cuba took place. From the island of Cuba which is not large, more than 100,000 refugees fled. In addition, an even greater number of people applied for permission to leave their motherland. Thus, Cuba made a fool of itself before the whole world.

Why is it that the more "aid" the Soviet Union gives to Cuba, the worse Cuba fares? The reason is that this kind of Soviet "aid" is not intended for fostering and developing the Cuban economy as the Soviet ambassador claimed. What the Soviet Union wants is to control Cuba in order to achieve its global expansionist strategy. Its aim is to turn Cuba into its market, vassal state and military blockhouse and plant a knife into the "soft belly" of the Western Hemisphere. If the Soviet "aid" to Cuba has any "merits" at all, it is that it has enabled the world to see more clearly what kind of trash this so-called "aid" is.

NPC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Departure from Colombia

OW201348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--A Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here for Guyana today after concluding a one-week visit to Colombia. Both the Senate and Camara (House of Representatives) of Colombia held plenary sessions respectively yesterday afternoon to welcome the Chinese NPC delegation.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Chinese guests were entertained at a luncheon yesterday given in their honour by Senate President Ignacio Diaz in the Palace of the Congress. In the company of Senate President Diaz and Camara President Hernando Turbay, the Chinese delegation laid a wreath early yesterday morning at the statue to Simon Bolivar, a nationalist hero in the Latin American people's struggle against Spanish colonialism.

The Chinese delegation will visit two other Latin American countries, Barbados and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, apart from Guyana.

Arrival in Guyana

OW210839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Georgetown, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation, headed by Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, was accorded a warm welcome by Guyanan Vice-President Cammie Ramsaroop upon its arrival at Timehri International Airport today. Guyanan Minister of Health Richard Van West-Charles and Chinese Ambassador Wang Yanchang were also present.

The Chinese delegation came here for a friendly visit to Guyana at the invitation of the Guyanan National Assembly.

In a written statement issued upon his arrival, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme says that the bilateral relations between China and Guyana have been developing smoothly and satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972. He expresses the hope that his visit will help increase the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and between the Chinese NPC and the Guyanan National Assembly.

Delegation Meets Burnham

OW211938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Georgetown, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Guyanese President Burnham met and had a friendly conversation with Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) and leader of the visiting NPC delegation, during an interval of the cultural performance staged at the national cultural centre here tonight. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and the delegation were invited as special guests to attend the cultural performance for the birthday of President Burnham.

During the meeting, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme extended greetings on Burnham's birthday. Burnham expressed his welcome to the Chinese delegation, the visit of which he believed would promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

Then, Guyanese Prime Minister Reid and Speaker Sase Narain of the National Assembly met with Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme separately. Present on the occasions was Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Wang Yanchang.

Luncheon for Delegation

OW221606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Georgetown, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Sase Narain, speaker of the Guyanese National Assembly, gave a luncheon here today to welcome the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. In his speech at the luncheon, Narain said the visit of the Chinese NPC delegation, the highest-level delegation the Guyanese National Assembly had ever invited from countries in the non-Commonwealth areas, marked the great friendship between Guyana and China.

In reply, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: "The Chinese and Guyanese peoples love peace and desire a peaceful international environment in which to build up their countries." "We will unswervingly pursue a foreign policy of peace, and work for the cause of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace, strengthening friendly cooperation between the people of various countries," he added.

Among those present at the luncheon were Guyanese Vice President Cammie Ramsaroop, senior ministers and ministers of various government departments, and leading members of other circles.

Earlier, the Chinese NPC delegation had called on Vice President Ramsaroop, Mayor of Georgetown Mavis Benn and Deputy Speaker of the Guyanese National Assembly Ramkarran.

#### HUANG HUA RECEIVES COLOMBIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW211222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--China's foreign minister, Vice-Premier Huang Hua, met here today with Julio Mario Santo Domingo, the first ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to the People's Republic of China. The minister discussed with the ambassador matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador arrived here on Thursday.

#### VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR CHINA

OW220827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Caracas, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano told XINHUA here today that China is "a great country which we truly admire" and that "we hope to strengthen our cordial relations with it in the future." Zambrano said this at the Maiquetia Airport here before his departure for a visit to Mexico and China.

He said that with the Chinese leaders in Beijing "we shall enter into mainly a political dialogue in which we shall examine the principal questions that affect the world and our geopolitical areas." He expressed the belief that the two countries will arrive at a wide measure of agreement in their discussions.

Speaking of the international situation, he said that "more than ever before there is a need for understanding between the peoples in the search for peace."



FANG YI ADDRESSES OCEANOGRAPHY CONFERENCE

OW240217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb--The oceanographic work conference held by the State Oceanography Bureau which ended on 23 February put forth the following tasks for the near future: conduct a full-scale survey of and research the China seas; at the same time conduct a survey of and research adjacent oceans step by step; gradually master the basic laws of change in the oceanic environment so as to provide a scientific basis and approach for exploring marine resources and energy sources, as well as for utilizing and protecting the oceanic environment.

The conference stressed: The fulfillment of these tasks by and large depends on tapping potential, achieving technical innovations, training competent hands, instituting scientific management and coordinating with other departments. In doing oceanic work, it is imperative to stress economic results, data collection and application of research results.

An ocean survey is basic to understanding the marine environment and resources. The conference pointed out: Surveys and scientific research such as a comprehensive survey of marine resources and a comprehensive survey of coastal and sea course [hai tu 3189 3205] resources will continue to receive great attention this year. At the same time, protection of the marine environment will be enforced, accuracy of hydrometeorological forecasts improved and utilization ratio of survey vessels increased. It is also necessary to strengthen ideological and political work to ensure fulfillment of all these tasks.

China has a huge maritime area with abundant resources. The conference pointed out: The guiding principle for doing oceanographic work during the readjustment period is to take into consideration our national condition and strength, seek truth from facts, act according to our capabilities and seek steady development.

The oceanographic conference began on 16 February. It discussed and studied oceanographic work and arranged tasks for 1981 in line with the readjustment policy of the national economy and studied problems related to the organization and administration of the State Oceanography Bureau. Fang Yi, vice premier of the State Council and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Wu Heng, vice minister of the same commission, attended and addressed the conference.

ULANHU VISITS NATIONALITY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW240328 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Some 200 representatives of more than 30 nationalities attending the national work conference on nationality education had a joyous get-together at the palace of nationality culture in Beijing this afternoon.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and Jiang Nanxiang, education minister, visited the representatives at the nationality culture palace and had pictures taken with the representatives. The central nationality song and dance troupe performed colorful literary and art programs to entertain the representatives.

SONG RENQIONG, KANG KEQING ADDRESS WOMEN'S FORUM

OW240420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, said today at a forum called by the All-China Women's Federation that the party Central Committee attaches great importance to training and educating the broad masses of children.

In pursuing the glorious task of building a socialist spiritual civilization, he said, we must train China's children into a generation of new persons with noble communist ideals, ambitions, aspirations, and sublime moral qualities, and make them persons who are good at thinking and who love the party and socialism and uphold the four basic principles.

On behalf of the All-China Women's Federation, Kang Keqing, chairman of the women's federation, called on the broad masses of women to carry forward the new socialist habit, strive to become models in their own posts in creating socialist material wealth and building spiritual civilization, and strive to become models in training and educating children.

The All-China Women's Federation this morning invited women's representatives from all circles in Beijing to a forum to greet International Women's Day, which falls on 8 March.

Song Renqiong said at the forum: Youth are our future and hope. Their training and education represent a very important task that has a bearing on the destiny of the country. They also represent one of the important tasks of women's work and a glorious task of the trade union, the CYL and the people of all walks of life in society. We must do these tasks well with concerted efforts. On behalf of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, he extended regards and paid tribute to comrades engaged in women's work, to sisters on all fronts and to comrades engaged in the work of educating youngsters.

At the forum, Kang Keqing called on women throughout the country to shoulder the responsibility of building the country with a high spiritual civilization and do good things wholeheartedly for women and children. She said: Women have a particularly important task in building socialist spiritual civilization; that is, women must be concerned with educating the next generation. The Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, she said, recently called on the All-China Women's Federation to do well in bringing up, training and educating youth as an important task. This is because the sisters in all fields are not only the creators of both the material and spiritual wealth of the motherland but also the parents and cultivators of children. Parents are the children's first teachers. Parental education has an important impact on children from their birth to nursery, kindergarten and grade school, and up to the time they take up employment. Our country has about 300 million or more children under 16 years of age. They are the future of the motherland. The success or failure of the four modernizations hinges on how we train the new generation. We must put more effort in research and study of scientific knowledge on educating children, improve family education and train our next generation into useful persons to become pillars of the country by working together with schools and society. We must accomplish all this in keeping with the guidelines of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

On behalf of the All-China Women's Federation, Kang Keqing paid tribute and extended regards to Yang Aijun, wife of martyr Gao Wentao, who sacrificed his life in an attempt to rescue a child in a river, and Wang Daliu, wife of martyr Tian Jiyue; both were present at the forum.

Among those who spoke in succession at the forum were Qi Yaping, chairman of a women's association in the evergreen commune in Haiding District; Wang Fengxiao, vice chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Beijing No 2 cotton textile plant and model worker of Beijing Municipality; Zhang Xiuzhen, chairman of the Women's Representative Committee of the Zhongfang Lane of Sanlicun Street in Zhaoyang District; Wang Yinghua, representative of the Huazhuangzi neighborhood committee and Women's Representative Committee on Yongjie Street in Chongwen District; Zhang Peiying, director of the extracurricular guidance center of the Institute of Military Medical Science; Zhou Qian, lecturer of the Educational Science Research Department of the Beijing Teachers College; and Ge Cuilin, head of the group of children's reading materials in the Beijing chapter of the Chinese Writers Association.

They described the experience of their respective units and individuals in doing good deeds for women and children as well as in educating children. They also proposed that sisters in all sectors of society throughout the country fulfill this glorious task of creating socialist material wealth, building a spiritual civilization and training and educating a new generation of youth.

Luo Qiong, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, presided over the forum. More than 100 people attended the meeting, including Lei Jieqiong, Huang Ganying and Lin Liyun, vice chairmen of the All-China Women's Federation; Xu Guang, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Women's Association; heroines, women model workers, 8 March Red banner bearers and advanced women workers of all nationalities from PLA units stationed in Beijing and from all fields of work in the capital.

AFP: NPC STANDING COMMITTEE TO OPEN 24 FEBRUARY

OW240354 Hong Kong AFP in English 0350 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (AFP)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) will be convened from tomorrow onwards, a Chinese Government spokesman said today. The session could result in the installation of the new government for which preparations have been made since Zhao Ziyang moved into the premiership six months ago, observers said.

The spokesman would not say what was on the agenda or how long the NPC Standing Committee would sit. The ministries of defence, oil and culture are among those likely to figure in the new changes.

BEIJING RADIO URGES STRENGTHENING PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW231355 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Article by Comrade (Shang Xue): "Strengthening Party Leadership Is the Fundamental Guarantee for Realizing Economic Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] To uphold party leadership is the core of the four basic principles and the fundamental guarantee for the triumph of our cause. In other words, it is also the fundamental guarantee for realizing further economic readjustment.

Experience shows that, at this critical moment, if we do not have the party at the helm and guide the course, if we do not consciously strengthen party leadership and fully give play to the exemplary role and spirit of dedication of the broad masses of party members and cadres and, if we do not let party members and cadres influence, organize and unite the people to engage in our common struggle, our readjustment will be merely empty talk. We must say that the overwhelming majority of our comrades clearly understand that. However, there are some people who neither see the seriousness of the problem nor know how to give expression to or put party leadership into practice. A handful of people, who hold themselves aloof from and show no concern for the success or failure of the cause of the party, do not positively take the lead in doing party work well. Although some comrades are enthusiastic and hard working in doing party work, they wrongly regard party leadership as taking care of all matters, big and small. In fact, by doing so they have not strengthened party leadership but weakened it.

Some bad elements even want to seize an opportunity to sway, abolish and shake off the party's leadership. In view of this, we must be cool-minded and earnestly analyze the situation. First, we must ensure that our party is a great party built along Marxist lines by combining theory with actual practice and maintaining close ties with the broad masses of people. Our party is capable of adhering to truth, correcting mistakes and bravely making criticism and self-criticism. The party has made some mistakes, but it is also the party itself, not others, that has discovered and rectified the mistakes.



We must seriously sum up the experience of our past work. We must carry forward what is good, correct what is wrong and rectify the erroneous practice of divorcing oneself from the masses and the practice of not seeking truth from facts. As the circumstances constantly change and the situation develops, we must make necessary adjustments and changes in our thinking and work in order to meet the new conditions. Otherwise, party leadership cannot be strengthened. Some time ago, some comrades had difficulty understanding the necessity for reforms through readjustment. They asked: Can party leadership be strengthened with less jurisdictional authority, less power and a less authoritative say in work since the separation of party and government leadership?

By party leadership, we chiefly mean leadership by the party's correct line, principles and policies because they collectively embody and represent the interests and demands of the people and are most effective in introducing reforms. However, the correct line, principles and policies must be earnestly implemented in a comprehensive way by the party organizations at all levels, by the cadres of the party and by all party members.

On the other hand, party leadership must be frequently and largely manifested by the exemplary and vanguard role of the broad masses of party members and cadres. To strengthen party leadership does not mean coercing people to follow the party's decisions. Strengthening party leadership must be realized by the correctness and appeal of such decisions and by the exemplary and vanguard role of party members and cadres and by frequently carrying out deepgoing and meticulous ideological work among the masses. In like manner, the party's slogans must be translated into actual practice by the people and the party's principles and policies must become those of the state's through the party's work and the exemplary and vanguard role of party members. To strengthen party leadership it is necessary to improve party leadership in a down-to-earth manner. To improve party leadership it is necessary to weed out all things that do not tally with the principle of party leadership. In other words, it is necessary to weed out the bad practices of formalism, pretentiousness in work, not seeking truth from facts, not going deep among the masses, bureaucratism and giving arbitrary and impractical orders.

To strengthen the building of the party, we must first pay attention to enhancing the quality of the party, the party members and cadres. We must educate all party members to understand the correctness and necessity of the current party line, principles and policies and heighten their consciousness for implementing them. We must lay stress on inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style. We must also enhance the party spirit and persist in adhering to the four basic principles and unremittingly struggle against the erroneous deeds of obstructing the party's line, principles and policies and against all other unhealthy practices.

To strengthen the building of the party and to improve party leadership, it is necessary to strengthen the ties between the party and the people and to strengthen ideological work. The party organizations and cadres at all levels must seriously shoulder the responsibility, change the style, pay attention to the art and enhance the standard of leadership. The party cadres and members must plant their roots deep among the people. They must know what the people think, say and do, pay attention to the mood of the people, reflect their opinions, demands and aspirations and enthusiastically talk to them, make friends with them and learn their strong points.

#### PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

OW231427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The PLA General Political Department issued a circular on 19 February, calling on all PLA units and the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters to further conduct extensive activities in learning from Lei Feng and other heroes and models.

The circular calls for bringing about an upsurge in this regard during which everyone should pay attention to spiritual civilization and try to be a revolutionary soldier of the Lei Feng type.

The circular says: The 18th anniversary of the call by Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation for learning from Lei Feng will fall on 5 March this year. At present, conducting extensive activities in learning from Lei Feng and other heroes and models and in building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization is an important measure to implement the party Central Committee's instructions and the guidelines laid down by the all-army political work conference.

The circular calls for all PLA units to give wide publicity to Lei Feng's spirit and the great significance of learning from Lei Feng and other heroes and models in the new situation and of building a socialist spiritual civilization. Lei Feng was a great communist fighter nurtured with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. His spirit and the ideas and moral character of many other heroes and models embody a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, and they are vivid teaching materials on spiritual civilization. Carrying out such activities is of great significance for smoothly implementing the party Central Committee's major principle of making further economic readjustment and achieving further political stability, training young people into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, carrying forward the fine traditions of our party and army, stepping up the building of a modernized revolutionary army and improving our army's fighting capabilities. All PLA units should vigorously and effectively carry out such activities in various ways. They should organize cadres and fighters in a planned way to read "The Story of Lei Feng," "Selections From Lei Feng's Diary" and the "Ode to Lei Feng" and to study Comrade Mao Zedong's "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and "Combat Liberalism," Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "How To Be a Good Communist" and the theses by other revolutionaries of the older generation on fostering communist ideals and morality. They may also select relevant theses by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin for study in order to further enhance their awareness ideologically and theoretically.

In carrying out the activities to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes and models, it is necessary to further strengthen education on the four fundamental principles and the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee since its third plenary session. It is necessary to continue to criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for denouncing and distorting Lei Feng's spirit and communist ideology and morality. Efforts should be made to refute various erroneous statements negating Lei Feng's spirit and revolutionary slogans, such as "be utterly devoted to others without any thought of self" and "fear neither hardship nor death," and to clarify the muddled view that "Lei Feng's spirit is outmoded" and "it is disadvantageous to learn from Lei Feng." Lei Feng's spirit should strike root in the hearts of people by carrying out such activities.

The circular says: Such activities should be conducted in connection with the carrying out of various tasks by people in various trades and professions and with the strengthening of party branches and CYL work in basic units. Party and CYL members should play a leading role in this regard. Leading cadres at all levels should teach others by both word of mouth and their own examples and earnestly practice what they advocate in order to keep deepening such activities.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REREADING CHEN YUN'S CONGRESS SPEECH

HK200504 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Dong Fureng [5516 6534 4356]: "Develop a Socialist Economy That Is Beneficial to the People--Rereading Comrade Chen Yun's Speech at the Eighth CCP National Congress"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the Eighth CCP National Congress gave a timely and far-sighted reply to the new problems that have emerged since our country basically fulfilled socialist transformation. Our socialist economy should be an economy that is beneficial to the people. The style of management should be beneficial to satisfying the people's needs. The state management and the collective management are the main parts of industry and commerce. A certain amount of individual management is a supplement to the main parts; planned production is the main part of industrial and agricultural production. Free production is a supplement to the main parts in accordance with the changes in the markets and within the permissible sphere of the state plans. The state market is the main part of the socialist unified market. The free market under the leadership of the state within a definite sphere is a supplement of the main part. After being tested by history, this fundamental thinking has proved to be very correct and is still of tremendous significance. [end editor's note]

After one quarter of a century, rereading Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the Eighth CCP National Congress, "New Problems After the Basic Fulfillment of Socialist Transformation," (September 1956) we will be surprised to discover that many thorough and penetrating points of the speech are still correct. Some even seem to aim at current problems. If we look back at the rugged path which our country's economy has gone through in the past one-quarter of a century, we cannot but exclaim: If we followed the viewpoints and advocates of that speech at that time, our socialist economy would be so powerful and thriving!

The speech was made exactly at the time when our country's socialist transformation had been basically fulfilled and our country's society was entering a new historical period. At that time, many nonsocialist economic factors had rapidly become socialist economic factors, giving us some new problems and tasks. The speech provided far-sighted answers to these problems. Now, I wish to discuss some of my own study and experience in three aspects.

First, whom should our socialist economy benefit?

Comrade Chen Yun has explicitly replied: It should be a "socialist economy that is beneficial to the people." In practicing socialist transformation, we must transform capitalist industry and commerce and the handicrafts industry into a socialist economy that is beneficial to the people. This reply is indeed very simple. However, before Comrade Chen Yun put forward this issue and made this reply, many of us did not seriously consider them and practically forgot them afterward. We were so occupied with socialist transformation as to forget food and sleep. We warmly cherished socialist construction, yet we often forgot that our socialist economy should be beneficial to the people. In developing socialist production, we should take satisfying the daily increasing needs of the people as the goal. People erroneously held that since our economy is a socialist economy, it would be better if we centralized it more. The enterprises would be better if they were amalgamated on a larger scale. The plans would be better if they were under tighter control...they failed to find out what unfavorable consequences would be caused to the people by so doing. Comrade Chen Yun proceeded from the demands of the original nature of a socialist economy and pointed out sharply that after transforming capitalist industry and commerce and the individual agriculture and handicrafts industry into a socialist economy, "It is necessary to improve the quality of consumer goods, increase the varieties of products and industrial and agricultural production, improve the service trades and absolutely not act to the contrary." If we fail to do this, how can a socialist economy which is unfavorable to the people display its superiority over the capitalist economy? In braving untold dangers and forgoing sleep and food, do we communists simply want to build the kind of socialist economy which is unfavorable to the people with products in short supply, dull in varieties and poor in quality and services? [paragraph continues]



What is regrettable is that such simple and clear yet profound reasoning was ignored by some comrades over a long period. As a result, when the issue of the goal of socialist production was raised for discussion not long ago, some comrades even lost their temper. In his speech, Comrade Chen Yun explicitly warned us: Any methods which "do not conform with the needs of the people's consumption," whether they are "rationalized" or any other things, are all wrong. "We should not encourage them." I think we should regard this warning as the guiding principle for our economic work and the criterion for determining right from wrong.

Second, what kind of economy should our country's socialist economy be in order to benefit the people? This is an issue which many of us have not seriously considered before, particularly at the time when socialist transformation had basically been completed. At that time, the socialist economy was new to everyone. The Soviet Union was the only example. It was thought that a socialist economy could only be like that. At that time, we continued to apply some measures which we had adopted to restrict capitalist industry and commerce within the socialist economy. Coupled with the lack of experience in socialist transformation, we made the mistakes of "only paying attention to centralized production and centralized management and neglecting decentralized production and decentralized management" and caused many problems to our socialist economy. For example, the quality of daily consumer goods deteriorated, the varieties of products and the output of some of the agricultural and sideline products was reduced, the standard of services fell, commodity circulation stagnated and so forth. Naturally, all these problems are not doomed to happen in a socialist economy, but happened because temporarily, we could not discover a suitable socialist economic pattern beneficial to the people in building up this type of brand new social economic system. Comrade Chen Yun had sharply perceived the problems existing at that time and put forward the correct idea to solve the problem in good time. At the same time, what was most interesting was that back in those days, he put forward an extremely significant idea or pattern for our country's socialist economy. Generally speaking, it consists of state management and collective management being the main parts of industry and commerce. A certain amount of individual management is a supplement to the main parts; planned production is the main part of industrial and agricultural production. Free production which follows fluctuations in the market and is within the permissible sphere of the state plans is a supplement to the main part; the state market is the main part of the socialist unified market. The free market within a certain sphere under the leadership of the state is a supplement to the main part.

This type of socialist economic idea or pattern which Comrade Chen Yun put forward is to integrate state management, collective management and individual management, integrate plans with markets and state markets with free markets, to enable the socialist economy to encompass centralized as well as decentralized that circulation be unified as well as lively and overcome all kinds of malpractices as a result of highly concentrated unification. This is beneficial to satisfying the people's needs.

Comrade Chen Yun advocated that a certain amount of individual management should permanently exist, that we should give free rein to the commune members to set up many household sideline occupations and allow the commune members to keep more private plots in areas where there is more land. In this way, we can increase the output of all kinds of products, meet the needs of the markets and increase the income of the commune members. This kind of idea is entirely correct. However, over a long period, some comrades did not care about the situation of our country's productive forces and did not consider the people's needs. They always wanted to take back all the private plots of the commune members, slash all the household sideline occupations of the commune members and get rid of all the individually managed small merchants, hawkers and handicraft workers. They even wanted to immediately turn the collective economy into a state economy by "taking advantage of poverty to make the transition." They thought that this looked more like socialism. We can no longer engage in such things as seeking undeserved reputations resulting in genuine calamities.

Comrade Chen Yun opposed including all products in the state plans and advocated taking the needs of the market to supplement planned production. With the exception of individual products included in the state plans, he proposed that articles of daily use, handicraft industrial products and small-scale local products should all be "produced in accordance with the situation in the markets and the quotas set by" the factories, so as to overcome the troubles of the factories "always caring only about the fulfillment of output value and profits, but never paying enough attention to whether or not the commercial goods meet the needs of the market." This kind of idea is also very correct. However, over a long period, we have been practicing the system of highly centralized and unified plans, seriously neglected the role of the markets and even erroneously held that regulation of production by the market was incompatible with a socialist economy, divorcing production from supply, causing substandard goods and so forth. Up to now, in our socialist economy, how to give play to the role of the market and integrate planning with the market are still topics that we must strive to solve.

Comrade Chen Yun also objected to the method of purchasing agricultural and sideline products by the local supply and marketing cooperatives or state commerce alone without any competition from other purchasing units, and advocated taking the free market to supplement the state market. In particular the state commercial shops, cooperative shops, cooperative groups and supply and marketing cooperatives in various areas should be freely allowed to purchase, sell and transport small-scale local products. Only by so doing can we break through blockades, enable goods to circulate smoothly and promote production. This kind of idea is of practical significance. Over a long period, since we always wanted the state commerce and local supply and marketing cooperatives to take over everything, and repudiated and prohibited the existence of free markets, the consequences were that the various areas blockaded one another, exchange of commercial goods could not be developed and goods could not circulate smoothly. Making use of their monopolistic purchasing privilege, the local purchasing units suppressed grades and prices. This kind of blockade in the circulation channels obstructed the development of production, particularly the development of the production of some local special products. In recent years, our country's markets have been thriving. However since the various areas impose blockades, prohibition of competition still appears from time to time. Comrade Chen Yun's correct idea is still worth restudying.

Regarding the issue of the pattern of the socialist economy, no matter how the situation changes, we will still have some new considerations. However, in the fundamental ideology mentioned above on the socialist economy put forward by Comrade Chen Yun, there is still profound enlightenment on the reform of our country's economic system and development of the socialist economy which is beneficial to the people.

Third, how do we manage the socialist economy in order to benefit the people?

This question is linked with the above questions. However, it is necessary to single it out. In this respect, Comrade Chen Yun also put forward a series of outstanding views. These views are imbued with a central ideology, which is: A socialist economy should be beneficial to satisfying the people's needs.

Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that state industry and commerce should abolish the method of state monopoly in purchase and marketing. With the exception of some of the important light industrial products, indiscriminate continuation of adopting the method of state monopoly for purchase and marketing will make some factories less concerned for the quality of their products than when they sell their products themselves and affect the improvement of the quality of industrial products. Regarding the many varieties of articles for daily use, it is necessary to apply the method of selective purchase. In commercial departments where there are no products for selective purchase or products left behind from selection, the factories can sell them or appoint commercial departments to sell for them. With the exception of certain raw materials, for which demand exceeds supply, that can be allotted by the state, other raw materials can be freely purchased by the factories. [paragraph continues]



It is also necessary to change the method of the higher level commercial wholesale companies distributing goods to the lower level, with the basic-level commercial shops unable to obtain goods directly from the factories in accordance with the consumers' needs. This kind of practice reduces the varieties and specifications of products when the commercial departments place orders with the factories. The varieties and quantities of commodities distributed to various areas are not suitable for the needs of the localities, and there is stockpiling in one area and selling out in another. To overcome this phenomenon, the lower level commercial shops can freely purchase from any wholesale organizations throughout the country and can also purchase directly from the factories. In putting forward all these methods, Comrade Chen Yun wanted the factories to be concerned for the sales of their products and improve their quality and increase their varieties, so as to enable the commercial shops to meet the customers' needs and not reduce the style and variety of commercial goods. The pity is that most of these ideas of Comrade Chen Yun's have not been implemented or have not been consistently implemented. As a result, after 25 years, we have to begin implementing them again today. During these 25 years, we have all personally experienced the unfavorable effects in our daily life when we failed to implement these ideas.

Comrade Chen Yun also pointed out that production and management in a very large portion of industry, handicraft industry, agricultural and sideline products and commerce must be decentralized and that we should correct the malpractice of blindly centralizing production and management. He held that most of the service trades and manufacturing trades (including the handicraft industry) should not amalgamate, because such practice will make the products dull and reduce the quality of services. We have come to know that since we have not followed Comrade Chen Yun's ideas, blind amalgamation has reduced the commercial network points by 80 percent compared with the period before socialist transformation. Up to now, we are still suffering the effects of blind amalgamation.

Comrade Chen Yun also opposed the blind practice of unified calculation of profits and losses in the cooperatives and advocated changing unified calculation of profits and losses for the whole cooperative to having each cooperative group or household responsible for profits and losses. This idea of Comrade Chen Yun's was also not consistently put into practice. On the contrary, since 1958, the wind of "escalated transition" of the collective ownership economy in the cities and towns was whipped up on several occasions. In "escalated transition," many units of the collective ownership economy in cities and towns were turned into state factories. Besides, the collective ownership economy in many cities and towns could not even maintain "unified calculation of profits and losses for the whole commune." The "escalated transition" engendered the practice of unified responsibility for profits and losses within the sphere of the local government responsible departments at all levels. Originally, responsibility for one's own profits and losses was the demand of the nature of collective ownership. Since the departments in charge practiced unified responsibility for profits and losses, changes have occurred in the nature of the collective ownership economy. Similar to the state enterprises, they practice unified income and unified expenses and "eat from a large common pot." As a result, their management has deteriorated and losses have occurred. The quality of their products has also deteriorated. The varieties of products have diminished, wasting a large amount of effort and time. Now, we have begun to revive the inherent nature of the collective ownership in the cities and towns, returning from "unified responsibility for profits and losses" back to responsibility for one's own profits and losses.

The price policy also plays an important role in promoting production, encouraging the improvement of product quality and increasing the varieties of products. In view of the problems existing in the price policy at that time, Comrade Chen Yun also put forward some important opinions. For example, he readjusted the purchasing price of some agricultural products, which was too low; he changed the situation of having only a slight differential in the prices of some products of different quality, setting higher prices for better quality products; in the early period of the sales of some new consumer products, there should be a certain increase in the prices and a proper reduction in the prices when the costs are lower due to mass production, and so forth. These opinions are still of practical significance.



Summing up the above, through the tempering of history and practice, the fundamental viewpoints and ideas of Comrade Chen Yun's speech have been proved to be very correct. Restudying this speech can enable us to gain many valuable benefits. We firmly believe that after 20 years of traversing a rugged path, the socialist economy which is beneficial to the people is bound to develop smoothly in our country.

JOURNAL ON IMPARTING KNOWLEDGE, EDUCATING PEOPLE

OW231217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0227 GMT 23 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of article by commentator of the BAN YUE TAN journal to be published on 25 February: "It Is Necessary To Both Impart Knowledge and Educate People"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Central leading comrades recently called on schools of all kinds at all levels not only to impart knowledge but to educate people, and on teachers, cadres, staff members and workers in schools to play an exemplary role ideologically, politically and in personal conduct.

Why is it necessary to ask the educational workers to both impart knowledge and to educate people?

First of all, this is determined by the nature of the schools we run and our objectives in training people. Our schools are socialist in nature, and their purpose is to train competent people who are both Red and expert for the four modernizations and to train successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

Middle and primary school students are in the important formative stage in ideology, morality and world outlook. The way their ideological foundation is laid will determine their ideology and conduct in college and at their work posts. College students become cadres as soon as they graduate, and whether or not they are well educated has a bearing on the success or failure of our cause. Just as Comrade Chen Yun pointed out at a spring festival discussion meeting of teachers of middle and primary schools and kindergartens in Beijing: They will be in charge in the 21st century. Therefore, we should look farther ahead, take a broad and long-term view and consider things in the light of the interests of the entire Chinese nation. To be concerned with the education and growth of the next generation is to be concerned with the motherland's great future. This is the solemn historical duty the times have given to our generation of people's teachers.

Facts have proved that merely imparting knowledge without educating people will not achieve the training goals of our socialist schools. It will not do to stress only the students' professional competence and knowledge but not good ideology and conduct. The reason is obvious: A person of bad ideological qualities, even though he is highly competent, may not make contributions to the people, because he may serve capitalism and may also use his ability to harm the country and people rather than do good things for the country and people. Therefore, as far as each people's teacher and educational worker is concerned, while no doubt it is important to impart knowledge to students, in a certain sense it is even more important to do good ideological and political work among students and mold beautiful souls in them. However, for some time recently quite a number of people often have paid attention only to imparting knowledge, ignoring or unwilling to educate people. There have been people in society who criticized "both Red and expert" and the "three good's" and advocated abolition of political instructors and so forth. This is very wrong. We should resist this extremely harmful influence. Today, as class struggle still exists, we still must adhere to the orientation of "both Red and expert" and firmly and unswervingly uphold the principle of paying attention to both moral, intellectual and physical development.

Certain ideological conditions that exist at present among young students have made it all the more imperative for educational workers to both impart knowledge and educate people.

Generally speaking, at present the overwhelming majority of our country's young students are good. Their political and ideological consciousness, enthusiasm for learning and moral qualities are developing in a good direction. They are studying hard for the motherland's four modernizations and are soundly growing up. However, due to various causes, particularly due to the prolonged sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," plus the fact that we have for a time slackened our attention to moral development, some bad symptoms have emerged in the thinking and morality of students that merit attention. For example, there are the phenomena of being impolite, being uncivilized, not observing discipline and showing no regard for the public interest; there are among a small number of middle school students such erroneous ideological tendencies as the so-called "see through everything," "attempt nothing and accomplish nothing," "put the stress on material benefit" and so forth; and some individuals even have taken the road to break the law and commit crimes. Among college students, some have doubts about the four basic principles; a very small number of them attempt to discard the leadership of the Communist Party and even spread antiparty and anti-socialist views; and quite a number of schools have failed to boldly refute such views.

We must seriously deal with such new situations and new problems among some young students and study and solve them. Otherwise, they will not only be detrimental to training a generation of new men but adversely affect the political situation of stability and unity and the people's cause. Since young people are pliable, the ideological problems now existing among some of them can be gradually solved so long as we step up education for them and give them correct guidance.

To perform ideological and political work well among the students, it is now necessary for a period of time to educate them in upholding the four basic principles, especially in upholding party leadership. In doing ideological and political work, we should patiently educate people to bring them around and give them guidance while enlightening them. Under no circumstances should we do this work in an oversimplified and crude way. It is necessary to improve and strengthen the teaching of political courses in middle schools and institutions of higher learning and to educate students to persistently follow the orientation of being both Red and expert, to foster communist morality and to gradually establish the proletarian world outlook.

The party Central Committee has now issued instructions calling for stepping up education of students in politics, the current situation, ideology and morality in the schools. This represents the concern, love and earnest expectations of the party and the state for the young students. It is expected that large numbers of young students will bring their subjective initiative into full play, study hard, develop themselves morally, intellectually and physically and mature along the road of being both Red and expert.

#### WORKERS CONGRESSES SET UP IN 36,200 ENTERPRISES

OW241131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0153 GMT 24 Feb 81

[By XINHUA reporter Li Nianguai]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--The system of workers congresses under the leadership of party committees has been instituted in our industrial and communications enterprises and in some institutions in order to ensure that the workers have the right to participate in enterprise management and be masters of such enterprises and institutions.

Industrial and communications enterprises in our country began in 1956 to institute the system of workers congresses under the leadership of party committees, with a view to combining the centralized leadership of party committees over enterprises with democratic management. However, this system was seriously disrupted in the 10 years of turmoil.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, explicitly called for reinstituting the system of workers congresses under the leadership of party committees in his speech at the ninth national congress of Chinese trade unions in October 1978, party committees in all localities have made efforts to reinstitute and strengthen this system as an important measure to give full scope to socialist democracy and to improve the system of enterprise leadership. Workers congresses have now been set up in more than 36,200 enterprises and institutions in the country, over 33,000 of which are industrial and communications enterprises and more than 2,400 finance and trade, culture and education and public health units. In addition, group heads and section chiefs have been elected in a democratic way in over 33,200 basic units, and workshop directors, in more than 11,100 units. Under the leadership of party committees and higher-level authorities, some enterprises have elected directors, managers and other leading administrative cadres.

Delegates to the workers congresses in these enterprises and institutions have been directly elected by the masses of workers and staff members. The majority of these delegates are workers, and some are technical and managerial personnel and leading cadres. Together they discuss and decide on major issues of their enterprises. Workers happily say: "Since the loads are everyone's, everyone should shoulder them. When everyone adds fuel, the flames rise high."

The departments concerned hold that the system of workers congresses in our country is not perfect yet. Only one third of the workers congresses in more than 36,200 units are now doing a better job. Such congresses in a few units have become a mere formality and have not yet played their due role.

Workers congresses which are doing a better job have been exercising the following powers:

1. They have the right to discuss and decide on major issues of their enterprises.
2. They have the right to allocate part of the fruit of workers' labor. They have the right to allocate and use funds for rewards and welfare.
3. They have the right of supervision. Workers congresses in some enterprises have not only the right to discuss and decide on major issues of their factories but also the right to supervise the implementation of the congresses' decisions by the administrative leadership.
4. They have the right to elect personnel and partial right to make personnel arrangements.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON STUDY BY NANJING PLA UNITS

OW210348 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] According to RENMIN RIBAO, a certain corps [jun 6511] under the Nanjing PLA units recently organized some 300 party-member cadres at and above regimental level to study the various documents adopted by the work conference of the party Central Committee. In the course of study some comrades pointed out: Now emphasis has been placed on achieving unified thinking, and we shall follow the principles laid down by the party Central Committee. The airing of different views run counter to the party Central Committee's principles. As a result, these comrades have expressed their views very cautiously for fear of saying something wrong.

After having discovered this state of thought among some comrades, (Peng Bo), party committee secretary and political commissar of this corps, pointed out that it is wrong to set achieving unity in thinking against giving full play to democracy. Now emphasis is being placed on reaching a common understanding within the whole party in the spirit of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party's third plenary session as well as of maintaining unity with the party Central Committee.



Such emphasis not only calls for organizational subordination, but also more importantly, for a high degree of unity of the whole party politically and ideologically. By interpreting unified thinking as something that can be done ideologically but not organizationally, then an abnormal phenomenon may most likely emerge--unity at conference but disunity after the conference is over; unity in words but disunity in views; and organizational unity without a common stand politically and ideologically.

Therefore, (Peng Bo) has mobilized everyone to discuss this problem. (Zhang Zheng Xun), political commissar of a certain division, said: Placing emphasis on achieving unified thinking will by no means weaken normal democratic life. Encouraging the free airing of views and advice will help the party Central Committee in making policy decisions. Furthermore, encouraging everyone to put forward his own views and opinions will also help the party Central Committee better understand the situation at grassroots levels and map out far-reaching plans to carry out centralism with even better results. (Yang Taizhong), deputy commander of a certain division, pointed out: Emphasizing unity in thinking does not mean that party members are not allowed to put forward or maintain their different opinions. It is important for a party member to do a good job of dealing with the question of maintaining individual opinions while resolutely implementing the party decisions. We must be bold in airing different opinions. Under no circumstance should we have any resentment or refuse to comply with a decision owing to some temporary misunderstanding.

Thanks to the guidance, everyone has gained a correct understanding and conducted discussion in a serious, conscientious and vivid manner, thus learning a great deal more about the documents adopted by the party Central Committee.

Along with this news report, RENMIN RIBAO also published a short commentary, entitled "A Question That Merits Our Attention." The commentary says: The current study of the various documents adopted by the work conference of the party Central Committee, involves problems in many areas. The main purpose of the current study drive is to reach a common understanding on the spirit of the documents adopted by the party Central Committee. To expeditiously know well the trends of thought and to become skillful at discovering and solving questions concerning disunity in thinking is an important link through which we can achieve unity in everyone's thinking. Some comrades have regarded this particular task as a very simple one. In guiding the study, they have not only paid less attention to this task but are also unskillful in unifying everyone's thinking by means of giving play to democracy and conducting thorough discussion. Meanwhile, they have even gone so far as to set maintaining unity with the party Central Committee against giving full play to democracy. This is extremely wrong.

It is necessary to help everyone find out where and why he himself lags behind, by using the guideline of the party Central Committee, in connection with the actual conditions of his own thought and work as well as in light of documents adopted by the party Central Committee, so that he can raise his own consciousness and solve the problems concerning his own ideological understanding.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING PRODUCTION

HK231138 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Existing Enterprises Should Actively Grasp Production"]

[Text] Spring has arrived. Everything is full of life. Our country has nearly 400,000 existing enterprises, thousands upon thousands of skilled workers and a large contingent of professional and technical personnel. They have contributed a great deal to developing production. In the new year, they will surely heighten their revolutionary spirit and make even greater contributions.

In 1957, in order to overcome the financial and economic difficulties at that time, Comrade Chen Yun proposed three methods. One of them was to increase production and practice economy. Another was to cut back on investments in capital construction. These two methods are still very much applicable today. In order to accomplish the task of economic readjustment, we must retrench the scale of capital construction on the one hand and do a good job in grasping production in existing enterprises and implementing the policy of increasing production and practicing economy on the other.

In order to satisfy the needs of society and the people, we must change the longstanding method of "stressing capital construction and neglecting production; high consumption and low efficiency" practiced in the past and open up a new road of principally relying on existing enterprises, lowering consumption, improving quality and increasing efficiency. We are not only talking about cutbacks, but of cutting back to a sufficient degree. In saying this, we refer mainly to capital construction and do not mean that everything must be cut back, much less do we mean that "production must be cut back to a sufficient extent." On the contrary, instead of cutting back production in agriculture and light industry, production of the people's daily necessities and production in the sectors of energy, communications and transportation, we must continue the development of production by all possible means. Readjustment means both retreat and advance. The purpose of retreat is to advance later on. Existing enterprises must cut back production of commodities in excessive supply and increase production of commodities in short supply. We must engage in production of all kinds of commodities which suit market demands and which are economically profitable. Our production efforts in the industrial and communications sectors must strive for better results on the basis of lowering consumption. We must vigorously grasp this task and do a good job in grasping this task right from the beginning of the new year. We must take into consideration the fact that the month of February has fewer working days and strive harder to increase production, in order to ensure a firm grasp on this task from the first quarter to the end of the year. All enterprises must grasp production on the one hand and grasp income on the other. All enterprises which are able to increase their incomes must pay taxes on time and thus contribute by increasing the state's financial revenue.

In doing a good job in grasping production in existing enterprises, we must first increase production of commodities which are marketable. Only thus can we satisfy market demands, increase financial revenue and speed up currency circulation. This is an important task of the light industry, textile and handicraft sectors. Sectors like the metallurgical industry, chemical industry and machine building industry must reduce production of commodities in excessive supply and conserve energy for use in developing production of consumer products. At the same time, they must also actively provide more and better raw materials for the production of consumer products and provide better technical services. Military industrial enterprises with the necessary capabilities must also choose some products which have similar technical requirements and actively organize the production of these consumer products, particularly durable consumer goods, in accordance with market demands. Commercial, supply, communications and transport departments must give priority to organizing raw materials, fuel and mechanical equipment needed in the production of consumer products and organizing the movement of products. Light industry, textile and handicraft sectors must develop new products, improve the quality of products and employ all possible means to increase production of middle-grade and high-grade products which will sell well in domestic and foreign markets. We must prevent the emergence of the phenomenon of engaging in production on the one hand while stockpiling on the other. We must improve our administration and management, tap the potentials of enterprises, improve techniques, conduct the necessary equipment renewals and technological reforms and constantly increase labor productivity. In particular, we must do a good job in organizing the production of high-quality and well-known products such as bicycles and cigarettes.

To grasp production in existing enterprises well, many problems have to be solved. The departments in charge must grasp one or two practical problems in a given period of time, pursue these problems to the end and seriously solve them. One practical action is far better than a dozen plans. Well-rounded long reports which repeat the old statements contained in previous documents cannot solve any practical problem. We advocate a down-to-earth work style. No matter how many difficulties and problems there are, one problem solved means one less problem. General slogans and vague discussions must be stopped. There must be a radical change in our work style.

There will be many difficulties in opening up a new route in economic readjustment. There are also many problems to be solved in existing enterprises. As long as we mobilize the broad masses of workers, study the documents of the central organs well and heighten our revolutionary spirit, we shall be able to achieve unexpectedly good results in industry and communications production. We firmly believe that on the vast land of our country, the spring breeze brought about by the spirit of the Central Committee work conference will awaken rich and colorful flowers on the industry and communications line and these flowers shall bear abundant economic fruits in the future.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON GREATER OIL CONSERVATION EFFORTS

HK241022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Everyone Should Be Concerned With Oil Conservation"]

[Text] Oil is an important source of energy and an industrial raw material which is attracting great attention the world over. Various countries in the world are all concerned about solving the oil problem and are employing all available means to search for oil resources and other substitute energy sources, and are adopting numerous measures to conserve oil.

Since some Asian, African and Latin American countries formed OPEC in the 1960's and adopted measures like reducing oil production, oil embargoes and price increases to struggle against international oil monopoly capital, the "oil crisis" has affected some countries which had relied on cheap oil imports. Our country is a country which produces oil and which exports a small amount of its oil. However, our country's total oil production is still less than some countries and we have only very little reserve resources [as published]. In addition, the petroleum industry itself requires readjustment and it would be impossible to increase oil production considerably in the next few years. Thus, we must pay serious attention to oil conservation. We must create a strong atmosphere of oil conservation throughout the whole country and in the various trades and sectors.

There are tremendous potentials for oil conservation in our country. At present, oil is being wasted both in production and in daily life. For example, some power station furnaces and industrial furnaces can actually use coal as fuel, but oil is still being used. There is the deliberate waste of diesel by using tractors for nonagricultural purposes. Trailer trucks have a high rate of running without carrying any loads, resulting in high percentage of oil wastage. They often travel across provinces to take up transport tasks. Some cadres refuse to take the train in going out of town for conferences or on business and prefer to use an automobile and travel across provincial or county boundary lines. Equipment maintenance, repair and management are also defective. The practice of fast and reckless driving and the dripping and leakage of oil are very serious. Now is the time for correcting these wasteful practices.

Diligence and frugality is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation. Oil conservation does not concern only one department or a certain group of people. Everyone must be conscious about oil conservation and must stand up to struggle against all acts which waste oil. Oil conservation does not only mean saving a few drops or a few tons of oil.



It directly relates to rectifying leadership style, to reviving the tradition of diligence in operating enterprises, in all undertakings and in managing households and to accumulating more capital for the country's construction. It directly relates to the scale and pace of the four modernizations. Thus, we must take oil conservation as an important strategic task in implementing the readjustment of the national economy and do a good job in accomplishing this task.

Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in oil conservation and set a good example by their actions. They must mobilize the masses to strengthen management and supervision over oil consumption in basic units and eliminate all possible loopholes that lead to wastage. Various trades and professions must draw up short-term and long-term oil conservation plans and various concrete measures in accordance with the actual situation. They must formulate and gradually perfect the management systems, improve methods of measuring and surveying, strictly implement a fixed supply volume and firmly rectify the practices of "eating out of the same big pot" and wasting oil. They must seriously implement the State Council's orders on oil conservation and other economic policies which benefit oil conservation in order to strengthen inspection and supervision. They must firmly implement our principle of using coal as the main source of energy and give priority to oil conservation, and do a good job in this respect. At the same time, they must attach serious attention to the research and popularization of new techniques and new technology of oil conservation and actively engage in the research and utilization of substitute energy sources.

#### COMMISSION DEMANDS HIGHER LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTPUT

OW241307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--China's light industrial output will be increased this year to keep pace with both the purchasing power of rural and urban people and the needs of export, reported a State Economic Commission meeting on industry and communications here today.

The fulfillment of the task will require a broad effort, according to the report. Textile and handicraft industries as well as machine building and electronic industries, and the commercial, foreign trade, food and agricultural departments will coordinate to produce more goods according to market needs under a unified plan.

The meeting called for efforts to improve the quality and variety of consumer goods and said that special attention should be paid to the rural market. Output of durable products with mass appeal is to be stepped up at the same time as the design and trial manufacture of new products. Efforts will be made to ensure the supply of goods specially needed by national minorities.

To ensure this increase, priority is to be given to light industry in the supply of raw materials, fuel, electricity, the renovation of equipment, technological transformation, investment in capital construction, and the introduction of advanced techniques and transport.

#### TRADE UNIONS URGED TO LEARN FROM HEROIC WORKERS

OW201131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Trade Unions recently transmitted to trade union councils in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council's "circular on organizing staffs and workers throughout the municipality to learn from the revolutionary spirit of Comrades Gao Yuntao and Tian Yiyue who gave their own lives to save others" and urged the broad masses of staff and workers to emulate the two comrades' communist spirit.

In transmitting the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council's "circular," the All-China Federation of Trade Unions added an instruction. The instruction said: In order to rescue a drowning child, Comrades Gao Yuntao and Tian Jiyue honorably sacrificed their precious lives. Their self-sacrificing spirit and lofty moral character reflect the mental outlook of China's working class, cultivated by the Chinese Communist Party over a long period of time. The lofty moral character of Comrades Gao Yuntao and Tian Jiyue is in sharp contrast with the decadent thinking and behavior of benefitting oneself at the expense of others, of pursuing private ends and of "doing everything for money" and is a strong repudiation of the ultraindividualist bourgeois outlook on life. The two comrades' heroic deeds have set a brilliant example for the working class in our country.

The All-China Federation also urged trade union organizations at all levels to publicize the glorious deeds of Comrades Gao Yuntao and Tian Jiyue among staffs and workers, to use every trade union function to vigorously commend good persons, good things and the advanced, to strengthen ideological and political work among staffs and workers, to conscientiously implement the forum's guidelines on grassroot work and to do a good job in mass work so as to further mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staffs and workers in building socialism, making greater contributions to economic readjustment and promoting stability and unity with one heart and one mind.

#### XINHUA INTERVIEWS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL

OW231244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Speaking to China's scientific and research communities today, the vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission Tong Dalin said scientific priorities must be realigned consistent with China's current economic readjustment.

In an interview with XINHUA, Tong said, "Science and technology are primarily to serve economic construction. This is the new guideline for the development of China's science and technology in the period of readjustment."

Tong said a five-point guideline had been formulated at a recent national policy-making conference on science and technology. The guideline established: Science and technology will be coordinated with the growth of the economy and social needs, the primary purpose being the acceleration of economic development; production technologies and their appropriate application should be a primary focus; industrial and mining enterprises should expand technological research and popularize the results; basic research should increase steadily and gradually; foreign scientific and technological advances should be studied for assimilation into China's own research.

In keeping with the new guidelines, many programs will gear to present development priorities such as energy, improvement of agriculture, light industry and the streamlining of already extant enterprises. Some research projects, said Tong, such as construction of telescopes, nuclear reactors and linear accelerators will be postponed. Recalling some of China's past research successes in nuclear weaponry, aerospace and genetic engineering, Tong nevertheless emphasized the necessity of focusing on production technologies in the slowed economic climate.

"The readjustment is a big change for the scientific and technological work in China," he said. "It is dictated by the needs of the economy and social development. China is already readjusting its science and technology," Tong finished, "We are making an effort to put that readjustment on solid ground."

STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FORESTRY CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW201538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1456 GMT on 20 February transmits a notice stating "Please temporarily withhold" this item]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--The State Council 16 February held a national conference on forestry work in Beijing to discuss how to solve new problems in implementing the State Council's "urgent circular on resolutely stopping wanton logging" and to study how to further do well the readjustment of forestry work.

The participants of the conference discussed a number of policy matters and fundamental questions in forest building. They included the stabilization of forest rights; the successful implementation of the system of fixed responsibility in forestry production; the unification of forestry production plans; the state monopoly for purchase and marketing of lumber and unified management; and the consideration of local, collective and individual interests while ensuring the national interests with state-owned forests. The participants also expressed their opinions and made suggestions on measures to readjust forestry work.

Zhang Pinghua, first vice minister in charge of the State Agriculture Commission, spoke at the meeting. He said: The "urgent circular on resolutely stopping wanton logging" issued by the State Council in December last year is an emergency measure to solve problems. It has achieved certain results, but it is only a temporary solution to the problems. This conference is to ascertain measures for a permanent and fundamental solution. This conference is to draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, end confusion, sum up past lessons and unify our thinking. Whether we can solve the problems or not depends on the joint efforts of everyone present.

Zhang Pinghua also cited mistakes in forestry policy, system and planning. He pointed out: The unreasonable pricing of lumber is an important reason for the destruction of forest resources. The selling of 1 cubic meter of lumber by units which directly afforest land, nurture trees and manage forests will incur a loss of 20-30 yuan. This is in fact a punishment for those who plant and manage trees, and it hurts the interests of the peasants. We must solve as quickly as possible the problem of redistribution of profits between the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors. Regarding the system of organization, different units are managing and operating forests, and there is the situation of "planting trees on the one hand and chopping down trees on the other hand." Policies cannot be unified if organizational systems are not unified.

Yong Wentao, minister of the Forestry Ministry, also spoke at the conference. Attending the conference were responsible comrades and representatives of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, as well as of departments concerned of the State Council, totaling 238 persons.

BEIJING RADIO CALLS FOR AFFORESTATION EFFORTS

OW201552 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "Vigorously Go Into Action and Do a Good Job in Spring Afforestation"]

[Text] Spring is returning to our land. The golden season for afforestation has come back again. Our country is one of the countries in the world with the least forest coverage. To change the backward state of forestry, it is imperative for the whole nation to act and, while effectively protecting existing forests, persistently and energetically plant trees and continuously expand forest resources.

At present it is necessary to further implement the State Council's urgent circular forbidding wanton felling of trees and denudation of forests and guide the masses from felling trees to planting them.



Forestry has a bearing on the entire national economy and people's livelihood. To the masses in mountainous areas, forests are even more vitally important to their livelihood. To get rich by felling trees is like killing the hen to get the eggs or drinking poison to quench thirst, and certainly will bring disaster on future generations. Only by actively planting trees can we help the present generation and benefit future generations.

The 800 million peasants are the main force in afforestation. To develop forestry, it is necessary to rely primarily on policies--first, ownership, and second, system of responsibility. In mobilizing the masses to plant trees, it is imperative to adhere to the policy that trees are the property of those who have planted them. While adhering to the principle of relying mainly on afforestation by the collective, it is necessary to mobilize the commune members to plant trees individually, allow more room in front and behind commune members' houses and also allocate small plots on barren hills and wasteland for them to plant trees. One forest ownership is determined, certificates of forest rights should be issued and remain unchanged for a long period, to make the peasants feel assured.

In view of the fact that it takes a long time to grow trees, it is necessary to pay serious attention to both the long-term interests and immediate interests of the masses. While planting timber forests on a large scale, it is necessary to energetically develop economic forests and fuel forests which will bring profits in the near future. In areas where there is a shortage of firewood, it is necessary to first develop fuel forests to solve the masses' difficulty in obtaining firewood.

In recent years, some areas, while putting into practice responsibility systems in agricultural production, have also established relevant forestry responsibility systems. As a result, the speed of afforestation is high, the survival rate of trees is better, and trees are taken good care of. However, there are still many areas where no forestry responsibility system has been established, and where the commune- and brigade-owned forest farms and special forestry production teams have been disbanded. In these areas there is no one to take care of forestry production, and forests have been seriously damaged. This state of affairs must be changed as quickly as possible.

To energetically develop afforestation, it is also necessary to stress the use of scientific methods, strengthen technical guidance and pay attention to results. In selecting what trees to plant, it is necessary to take into consideration the local natural conditions, and it is necessary to seize the right season and pay attention to methods so that every tree planted will grow. It is necessary to promote planting of mixed forests and avoid the erroneous tendency to plant just one kind of tree. It is necessary to do a good job in preparing seeds, saplings and tools, properly organize manpower and make this year's spring afforestation a solid success.

#### RANDOM TREE CUTTING MARKEDLY CURBED IN COUNTRY

OW201231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)—Since the State Council issued the "emergency circular on firmly checking indiscriminate tree cutting" on 5 December 1980, the party committees and governments of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions quickly adopted measures to publicize and implement it. Marked results have been achieved and the unhealthy practice of randomly cutting trees across China has been checked. Order has been restored in the forest zones and a situation of stability has emerged.

Since the State Council issued the circular, the various localities froze large amounts of illicitly cut and traded timber.

According to incomplete statistics from Hunan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Sichuan and 9 other provinces and autonomous regions, the amount of frozen timber exceeded 4 million cubic meters. The various forest zones have also identified some of the personnel who had rushed in to cut trees and purchase and process timber and have closed the free markets for trading timber and bamboo.

According to incomplete statistics from Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangxi, Gansu, Fujian and Liaoning Provinces and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, more than 54,800 such personnel have been identified by the forest zones. Among them over 49,000 have been dismissed. The free markets of timber and bamboo in the forest zones of various provinces and autonomous regions have generally been closed.

Timber inspection stations have been set up by various localities. More than 800 such stations have been set up in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Anhui, Henan and Zhejiang Provinces alone. Some localities have also established and improved the forest protection organizations and forest protection systems and increased the number of workers to protect forest resources.

The various localities have also exposed cases of wanton destruction of forest reserves and dealt blows at the criminal elements.

#### REMOTE SENSING IN GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH USED

OW201226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--China has completed remote sensing detection on the Yalong River in West Sichuan Province, the proposed site of the largest hydraulic power plant ever built in this country, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY learned from the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Energy Research Commission this week.

The aerial and ground sensing detection, done mostly by thermo-infrared scanning, spectrography and infrared photography, is designed to reveal the stability of the earth's crust, the activity of faults, the possibilities for induced earthquakes, and the patterns of mud and rock flow. The area surveyed covers 30,000 square kilometers in southwest China where 70 percent of the country's hydraulic resources are found.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences, since last April, has organized research institutes of geology, hydraulic engineering, seismology, geography, biology and computation to conduct a host of projects in the area. Based on the remote sensing, said a scientist of the Energy Research Commission, many of the projects in geology, geography, resources, mineral deposits, environment and ecology will be able to proceed.

"Tapping the hydraulic power in the area is a long-term principle of strategic importance to solve China's energy problem," he said. "It will provide power for the opening of the rich ferrous and non-ferrous mineral deposits in the area." "The complex geological structures in the quake-prone area pose great difficulty in the design of the hydraulic plant," he added.

The annual capacity of the proposed plant is 3.5 million kilowatts. After considering the plant's ability to withstand earthquakes and the results of the remote sensing, scientists have had to modify the original design of the plant's foundation. The depth was reduced by 30 meters, and the layout was altered and a new measure was adopted to accommodate flood and power dispersion.

#### NEW BODY PLANNED TO HANDLE CULTURAL EXCHANGES

OW201255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing 20 Feb KYODO--China will soon create a new governmental agency in charge of cultural exchanges with other countries, it was revealed here Friday.

Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress's Standing Committee, made the disclosure in a meeting with Eiichi Shiraishi, president of the Japan cultural foundation visiting here. Liao said the External Culture Liaison Committee will come into being late this month, pending approval by his Standing Committee.

The Cultural Ministry will then handle cultural affairs in China, and cultural exchanges with other countries will be left to the new body, he said. Some quarters say Cultural Minister Huang Zhen will be named to assume the chairmanship of the new committee.

#### RADIO REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF PLA UNIT

HK210110 [Editorial Report] The following report on activities of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit has been monitored from PRC media: Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 February reports on how the party branch of PLA unit No 32731 has gained marked results in its courtesy and discipline improvement campaign.

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ANHUI PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW231836 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Hefei on the morning of 23 February at the Jianghuai theater. A CPPCC emblem was hung at the center of the rostrum flanked by 10 red flags. Attending the session were more than 450 members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. The major task is to hear and examine the work report submitted by the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, to elect additional Standing Committee members and vice chairmen and to discuss important topics with CPPCC members attending the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress as observers and participating in political life and economic construction in the province.

Attending the session were Chairman Zhang Kaifan and the vice chairmen, Wu Yanqiu, Peng Zongzhu, Fang Shiliang, Wang Zenong, Zhao Minxue, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang, Sun Youqiao and Pan Ezhang, of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Zhu Nong, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, also attended. Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government, Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, (Zhou Zhijian), Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, (Yan Youmin), Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Cheng), Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Meng Jiaqin and Wei Xinyi.

At 0830, Vice Chairman Zhao Minxue of the provincial CPPCC Committee announced the opening of the session. All those attending stood and sang the national anthem. Chairman Zhang Kaifan of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered an inaugural speech amid warm applause. Vice Chairman Wang Zenong of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee. Vice Chairman Pan Ezhang of the provincial CPPCC Committee delivered a report on how the motions of the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee were handled. The session also endorsed the name list for members of the committee to examine motions at the third plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee. In the afternoon, the members attending the session held group discussions on the session's inaugural speech, the Standing Committee's work report and the report on how motions were handled.

Zhang Kaifan Speech

OW232134 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Speech by Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, at the 23 February Third Plenary Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee in Hefei--recorded]

[Text] Members and comrades: The Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee has now opened. [applause] The main purpose of this meeting is to hear and examine the work report submitted by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee, discuss the election of additional Standing Committee members and vice chairmen, and further study how to promote the work of the CPPCC in accordance with the guidelines of the work conference of the CCP Central Committee. The participants at this meeting will also attend the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress as observers and take part in discussing political life, economic construction and other important matters in the province. The successful convocation of this meeting will have an important bearing on mobilizing and organizing the people of the whole province to fulfill the difficult task of readjusting the national economy on the basis of stability and unity under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee.

Since the convocation of the Second Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee last year, in a little over a year the general situation in this province has become better and better because of the conscientious implementation of the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee by the provincial CCP Committee and the concerted efforts of the people of the whole province. We have formed a lively political situation with stability and unity. We have progressed in economic construction while making readjustments.

Although this province was hit by serious natural disasters last year, we still reaped a good grain harvest. The output of cotton, oil, tobacco and tea all rose above that of the previous year. We also made new progress in promoting livestock production, fishery and commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Industrial production maintained a certain growth rate last year, especially light industry, which registered a relatively big increase in production. Financial and trade work and the living condition of people in urban and rural areas have all been improved. The staff members and workers and peasants have all received increased income. The entire situation in this province is good.

Facts have proved that the line, principles and policies following the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are all correct. We must firmly and continuously implement the line, principles and policies.

The CCP Central Committee has recently made a decision on further readjusting the national economy on the basis of our initial success in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and on further promoting political stability. We must further implement the guiding principle of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on correcting left mistakes by seeking truth from facts. This is an important measure which will ensure the realization of socialist modernization.

The provincial CCP Committee has stressed the following six points in readjusting the economy in this province: Capital construction should be curtailed, production promoted, expenditure reduced, the budget balanced, commodity prices stabilized, and the market activated.

This province encompasses the Chang Jiang and Huai River areas with abundant natural resources. We have great potential. The participants of this meeting should seriously study and implement the guidelines of the work conference of the CCP Central Committee and unify our understanding and actions. We should fully develop the strong points in this province, make proper adjustments and strive to promote the socialist modernization of this province step by step along a healthy path.

The CPPCC is an important organization in our political system in promoting socialist democracy and exercising mutual supervision. Its main task is to take part in political consultation and exercise democratic supervision. We should conduct investigations and studies and freely discuss the great policy of the state, the four modernizations and other important matters which concern the living condition of the masses. We should actively make criticisms and suggestions and play a supervisory role in the enforcement of the Constitution and the law.

Of course, the CPPCC is a united front organization. It does not have the same kind of power as the state political organ. However, we should represent the opinions and demands of the united front, based on the spirit of coexistence and mutual supervision. We should offer our assistance, make criticisms and suggestions and develop our role of consultation and supervision.

We all know that in order to build China into a powerful socialist state we should not only be highly civilized materially, but spiritually as well. The CPPCC should develop the role of all democratic parties and patriotic personages, especially those in the fields of science and technology, education, literature and art and those with genuine talent and knowledge.

We should strengthen education on adhering to the four fundamental principles, on socialist democracy and legal system, on morality and discipline, and on communist ideals. We can do a lot of things in this respect. We should strengthen our study and actively unfold our work in view of the arduous task facing us. We should further activate CPPCC work in this province and consolidate and develop the revolutionary and patriotic united front.

We should make new contributions to promoting the readjustment of the national economy, fulfilling the historical task of the four modernizations and accomplishing the great cause of promoting Taiwan's return to the motherland and the reunifying of the motherland.

I wish the meeting complete success. [applause]

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW231910 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] According to a station report, the seventh meeting of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held on 22 February. The meeting decided that the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress will be held in Hefei on 25 February. Gu Zhuoxin chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the meeting.

The major task of the meeting is to prepare for the convocation of the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress. The meeting adopted a decision on the date to convene the congress. The meeting also heard a briefing by Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress, on the preparatory work for the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress and discussed and endorsed the work report made by the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress to the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress, the decision of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress submitted to the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress on the restoration of the credentials of Comrade (Ke Baifa) as a provincial People's Congress deputy, some personnel appointments, the list of proposed members of the presidium and secretary general for the third meeting of the fifth provincial People's Congress and the draft agenda for the congress.

Attending the meeting were the vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, Li Shinong, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Yang Ming and Zhang Zuoyin. Also attending as observers were Meng Jiaqin, vice governor of the provincial People's Government; Liu Lianmin, chief procurator of the Provincial Procuratorate; (Hua Jincheng), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and the responsible persons of the departments concerned at the provincial level.

1980 SHIPWRECKS SUBJECT OF REPORT, COMMENT

Report to Party Committee

OW240542 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] On the morning of 18 February, the Standing Committee of the Anhui provincial party committee listened to a report by the provincial shipwreck investigation group on the investigation and handling of three major shipwreck cases in Linquan, Wangjiang and Huainan. Comrades Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Su Yu, Liu Lianmin, Cheng Guanghua and (Yuan Zhen) spoke in turn at the meeting. They unanimously pointed out that although the accidents were caused by ship navigators who violated operational regulations and seriously overloaded the ships, some local leading comrades could not shirk their leadership responsibilities. They must be seriously dealt with, sanctioned according to party and government discipline or even pursued for liabilities according to law. It is impermissible to be tolerant and lenient toward them.



The sinkings in Huainan, Linquan and Wangjiang, major and injurious shipwreck cases, occurred in June, August and September last year in succession, resulting in death for 20, 21 and 26 people respectively. The accidents became progressively more serious. The accidents not only caused heavy losses in lives and property and great agony to the families of the dead, but created considerable difficulties for collective production and the livelihood of the masses. The political and social effects are very harmful.

In the latter part of September last year, in accordance with a decision by the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, the provincial production Safety Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Communications Department, the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial Agricultural Commission and the provincial People's Procuratorate formed a joint investigation group. Together with the concerned prefectural and municipal departments where the accidents took place the investigation group conducted a further investigation and analysis of the course of events and causes of the three major shipwreck cases and the responsibilities of persons involved. Through the investigation, they wrote a report, suggesting that the provincial party committee affix the responsibilities for the accidents and handle the cases seriously according to the law and party and government discipline in order to offset the effects of the accidents and to educate cadres and the masses.

To focus public attention, uphold law and discipline and promote water transportation safety in the province, the provincial shipwreck investigation group suggested that the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government handle the three major and injurious accidents publicly and give them wide publicity.

After consideration, the provincial party committee approved the report by the provincial shipwreck investigation group. The provincial party committee decided: that comrade (Wang Guozhen), first secretary of the Linquan County party committee, should be given the inner-party disciplinary sanction of a serious warning; that Comrade (Tang Fuxiang), secretary of the Wangjiang County party committee, should be given an inner-party warning; that the other responsible personnel should be sanctioned according to party and government discipline or pursued for criminal liabilities according to the merit of each case by local party committees, governments and judicial organs; and that the provincial Communications Department, Public Security Department, Agricultural Department and other departments should earnestly sum up experience and lessons and conscientiously examine and improve their work.

As of now, six persons, including (Wu Xinghai), (Wu Gangfu) and (Lu Zhiyou) who caused the sinking in Linquan, (Xu Shugao) and (Yu Rongguo) who caused the sinking in Wangjiang, and (Xu Shiming) who caused the sinking in Huainan, have been arrested by local judicial organs in order to pursue their criminal liabilities according to law.

#### ANHUI RIBAO Commentator's Article

OW240743 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of ANHUI RIBAO commentator's article: "Learn a Lesson From the Bitter Experience, Pay Serious Attention to Water Transport Safety"--date not given]

[Text] The provincial party committee has seriously handled the three shipwreck cases that occurred in Linquan, Wangjiang and Huainan and affixed the leadership responsibilities on the local leading comrades involved in the accidents in order to enforce party and government discipline and the law of the country, educate the cadres and masses and arouse the attention of all circles to water transport safety. This is very necessary.

Party committees and governments at all levels and all departments should learn a lesson from the bitter experience of the three major shipwreck cases, further raise their understanding of production safety, really place safety work on their agenda and pay serious attention to it. The departments involved in the three shipwreck cases in particular must conscientiously sum up experience, draw lessons from it, make serious efforts to examine and improve their work and correct as quickly as possible the situation in which accidents frequently occur with farming, sideline production, fishery and ferry boats and at ferry points in the province.

Conditions of water transport are very good in our province. According to incomplete statistics of shipping departments, there are now more than 14,000 farming, sideline production, fishery and ferry boats in the province with a total carrying capacity of about 200,000 tons. The number of these boats is more than three times the number of regular water transport ships and boats, and the carrying capacities of the two are about equal. There are more than 2,600 ferry points that operate all year round. This is an important production and transport force. To do a good job in the safety and management of these boats is of great significance. It also has a direct bearing on the stability of water transport and production order and public security and order and on the safety of lives and property of the state, the collectives and the people.

It is regrettable that in the past few years, water transport accidents, particularly the capsizing and sinking of farming, sideline production and ferry boats, have occurred frequently in our province. To effectively strengthen management of ferry points and the safety and management of farming, sideline production, fishery and ferry boats, prevent and reduce accidents and protect the safety of people's lives and property, leadership at all levels must conscientiously study the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening production safety and the State Council decision on the handling of the accident of the Bohai No 2 oil rig, firmly establish the concept of being responsible to the people, resolutely implement the principle of safety first and effectively strengthen leadership over transportation safety work.

It is necessary to resolutely overcome the bureaucratic work style. The attitude of turning a blind eye to the masses' sufferings and difficulties and treating the people's lives and property lightly is not to be tolerated. Government at all levels should organize and urge the transport, public security, agricultural, land reclamation, aquatic products and water conservancy departments to place the safety and management of ferry points and farming, sideline production, fishery and ferry boats on their agenda and do a good job in day-to-day work. It is necessary to pay special attention to this work at least several times each year to effectively solve the problems.

Since the fourth quarter of the last year, basically no major shipwreck cases have occurred in our province. This is the initial result achieved by all localities in learning from experience and paying serious attention to water transport safety. We must consolidate this achievement.

#### FUJIAN LEADER TALKS ON CYL CADRES' TASKS, PROBLEMS

HK220612 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Fujian Provincial CCP Committee Secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs Xiang Nan held a forum on 17 February with CYL cadres attending the Fourth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial CYL Committee, and answered their questions. He said: The current work of the CYL is to establish the idea of upholding the four basic principles by learning from Lei Feng, carry out lively and vivid political and ideological work for young people in light of their current characteristics, and meet the special demands of young people.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Why should we learn from Lei Feng? Lei Feng was a man with true spirit of self-sacrifice. Luo Shengxiao, Dong Cunrui and others also had the spirit of self-sacrifice. CYL cadres must precisely possess this spirit of sacrifice and should not even hesitate to sacrifice their lives. Since China experienced 10 years of turmoil, some young people have yearned for money and a comfortable life, thrown away revolutionary ideals, and forgotten the spirit of the old CYL members in completely disregarding their own safety for the sake of the party and people. Learning from Lei Feng therefore requires that young people reestablish revolutionary spirit, inherit the revolutionary traditions of the older generation, and do well in building up our country.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Fujian is a province that has instituted a special policy and flexible measures. On the one hand we must learn good things from capitalism such as science and technology, knowledge of management and so on and on the other we must never forget to arm the young people with communist and socialist ideology. In this way we can make use of all the good things of capitalism and also resist the bad things and corruption by bourgeois ideology.

Xiang Nan also put forward demands on the work of the CYL. He said: I hope that everyone will do more study on the current characteristics of young people. Unless we know the characteristics, demands and cries of young people, or if we know them but fail to do anything about them, we will become divorced from young people. There are many Overseas Chinese in Fujian. Young Overseas Chinese may put forward more demands in culture, entertainment, physical culture, daily life and so on. We should apply the method of dredging to deal with their demands. For instance, can they set up a number of folk-song choirs? In addition, in accordance with the characteristics of young people, we can also organize them to study technology and foreign languages, launch tourism work, and hold poetry and song evenings, Sunday barbecues and so on, to make youth activities more lively and varied.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: CYL work is pioneering work. There is less money during the readjustment period, but this does not mean that no activities can be carried out. We must not rely on the state in everything. He said: The rich have their methods, and the poor have theirs. The youth league waged armed struggle with guns during the war years, and carried out construction with sickles and hammers during the construction period. The youth league must have precisely such a spirit.

Why has our economy failed to develop rapidly? An important reason is that we were tied up with a leftist rope for many years; we dared not think out problems in a bold way. Some policies were enforced too rigidly. For instance, arguments went on for years over the issue of agricultural production responsibility systems, and the problem has only recently been solved. How then could we mobilize the enthusiasm of people and youth? So I hope that all will emancipate their minds and clear away leftist influence. So long as we emancipate our minds, the productive force will greatly develop and Fujian's economic take-off will be fast.

#### JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW220315 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Ai Mingshan, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, failed to respond to a long period of medical treatment and died of cancer on 17 February 1981 in Nanjing at the age of 70. A memorial service for Comrade Ai Mingshan was held in Nanjing on 21 February. There were wreaths from the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the local party committees of Jiangsu, the provincial Agricultural Committee and other departments.



Attending the memorial service were Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu, Zhou Ze, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Wang Bingshi, Jin Xun, Gong Weizhen, Liu Lin, Wang Haisu, (Zhou Yifeng), (Wang Tingchun), He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Li Zhizhong, Hong Peilin, Guan Wenwei, Zhang Guangzhong, Wang Zhaoquan, [name indistinct], Hua Chengyi, Zhu Hui, Chen Yusheng, (Chen Yufu), Zhang Jingli, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Ouyang Huilin, and leading comrades from the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, including (Luo Changgao) and (Li Dehou). Also present were the responsible comrades from the provincial CPPCC Committee, provincial party committee and local party committees and friends and family members of Comrade Ai Mingshan. The memorial service was presided over by Guan Wenwei, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. A memorial speech was delivered by Comrade Bao Houchang, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL MEET IN NANJING

OW221354 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] About 40 former Kuomintang personnel, who crossed over to our side, from various parts of Jiangsu Province held a discussion meeting this morning at the conference room of the Zhongshan East Road Hostel in Nanjing. They reviewed the care given them by the CCP and the People's Government and discussed how to dedicate the rest of their lives to the four modernizations and to Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland.

Present at today's meeting were (Qi Guojun), Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and former commander of the Kuomintang Jiangsu 1st garrison group who crossed over in July 1947; (Xiao Tongbo), Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and former major general and special branch cadet regiment commander of the Kuomintang military academy who crossed over in December 1949; (Yun Duo), professor at the Nanjing Aeronautical Engineering College and former director of the third aircraft manufacturing plant of the Kuomintang air force who returned to the Chinese mainland in November 1949 while enroute from the United States to Taiwan; (Wang Yongkang), deputy director of the People's Armed Force Department of Zhenjiang Municipality and former Kuomintang lieutenant colonel and deputy regimental commander who joined (Zhang Kexia) in crossing over in Xuzhou in 1948; (Hou Jun), engineer of the Nanjing steam turbine generator plant and former clerk of the Hong Kong office of the Kuomintang China Airline who joined the 1949 defection by personnel of the central airline and the China Airlines; (Wang Dongfa), a teacher of the Changzhou No 21 Municipal Middle School and former major and operations officer of the Kuomintang air force who flew an aircraft to China from Taiwan in January 1955; (Liu Zhongbai), engineer of the Zhenjiang Municipal Scientific Committee and former electronics officer of the electronic plant under the 1st supply command of the Kuomintang air force who returned to China from Mexico in 1967; and (Chen Wudu), deputy director of the land and river transport section of Yancheng Prefecture and former captain of the Kuomintang naval ship "Taiyuan" who crossed over at (Badoushan) in Nanjing in April 1949.

(Jiang Gongru), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. He told the participants about the excellent situation at present and about the implementation of various policies. He urged the participants to unite as one, look ahead, take the whole situation into account and attach importance to national interests. He called on them to work with one heart and one mind and continue to make active contributions to the four modernizations and to the reunification of the motherland.

#### JIANGSU GOVERNOR EXPLAINS CAUSES OF HIGHWAY MISHAP

OW221636 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In a recent interview with the central TV station and Jiangsu TV station reporters, Jiangsu provincial Governor Hui Yuyu explained how to correctly understand the lesson learned from the accident on (Minglu) highway caused by its poor quality.

Governor Hui Yuyu said: The accident on (Minglu) Highway caused by its poor quality resulted in grave economic waste and losses and aroused unfavorable criticism from all circles. The provincial People's Government has set up a special investigatory group to thoroughly investigate the accident and held several meetings to hear briefings on and study the causes. The case has been handled. Aside from the departments concerned, which should bear principal and direct responsibility for the accident, the provincial leadership should also be held responsible for the accident and learn a good lesson from it.

He said: True, the major accident on (Minglu) highway was, to a certain degree, related to our lack of experience in building modern highways and the limitation of technical and material conditions. What is more important is that we should conscientiously inspect the problems existing in the guiding principle and work style of the leadership. (Minglu) Highway is the first grade-one highway ever built in Jiangsu. From the approval of the construction project to its completion, capital construction procedures were not strictly followed. We failed to (?adopt an earnest attitude) when we altered the design of the project; we were too anxious to get quick results; and we ignored the dangerous circumstances when we organized the campaign to rush to build the highway. Problems of violations of financial and economic discipline, embezzlement of construction funds and materials, corruption and larceny occurred during construction. The accident was fundamentally caused by the existence of the left-leaning erroneous thinking in economic construction over a long period. At the same time, the provincial leadership failed to rigorously examine and supervise this major engineering project. We took emergency measures only after the accident occurred. This is a serious bureaucratic work style.

#### Blame for Road Conditions

OW230550 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government on 20 February made a decision on the handling of the quality problems of the (Minglu) Highway. The decision says: Construction of the (Minglu) Highway began on 24 November 1976. The highway was opened to traffic on 13 October 1979. An investment of 29.5 million yuan was put into the 27-km highway. Shortly after the road was opened to traffic, its surface began to show signs of damage. By August 1980, the damaged road surface had quickly expanded to more than one fifth of the total paved area of the road, causing heavy economic waste and losses.

To make a thorough investigation of the case, the provincial People's Government decided on having the provincial Capital Construction Commission, the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Economic Commission, the provincial Finance Department, the Construction Bank, the XINHUA RIBAO and other units, as well as related Nanjing municipal units, to form a joint investigation team. This team conducted a complete investigation on the quality of the (Minglu) highway. A host of facts proved that the quality problems of the (Minglu) highway were concrete manifestations of the influence of leftist mistakes in economic construction work and the evil consequences of a serious bureaucratic work style that existed in the provincial and Nanjing municipal leadership.

The provincial Communications Department was the department in charge of the construction work of the (Minglu) Highway. It failed to follow capital construction procedures and relevant regulations seriously. It adopted improper measures and even made wrong decisions on a number of important matters. In the course of construction, the department was very careless in changing the design. In paving the road's surface, it was over-anxious for quick results, organized battles and even ordered the job done on a crash basis, ignoring work quality. In examining and approving allocations of funds and materials, it was wasteful and failed to control expenditures strictly. The budget estimate was revised upward time and again. There were also such evil practices as extra construction projects not included in the plan. The provincial communications department should bear major responsibility for the failure of the road.

The Nanjing municipal (Minglu) highway construction command was the command organization and implementation unit of the project. It failed to give meticulous and organized command, failed to carefully organize construction work and failed to enforce construction procedures and technical regulations strictly. In the course of the construction, it neglected construction quality, let management fall into confusion, failed to strictly enforce financial discipline and was loose in controlling funds and materials. This resulted in serious waste and losses and made it possible for some people to engage in criminal activities. The command should be held directly responsible for the failure of the road.

The Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee failed to pay serious attention to and hold itself responsible for this important project. It did little inspection or supervision and failed to discover problems in good time and handle them effectively. As a result, the construction work was left to drift along. The municipal leadership should make a serious self-examination of the leadership responsibility it failed to fulfill and sum up its experience and lessons.

In deciding to build the (Minglu) highway and in the course of its construction, the provincial leadership showed a serious bureaucratic work style, lacked careful consideration and failed to strictly examine, inspect and supervise the project. It should bear leadership responsibility in the case and seriously draw lessons from it.

The various provincial and municipal departments and units concerned should bear certain leadership responsibilities in the case. In examining and approving the project, the provincial Planning Commission failed to act in accordance with the capital construction procedures laid down by the state and failed to examine and supervise the provincial Communications Department's actions to alter the design, revise the budget estimate upward and increase the investment. The provincial Capital Construction Commission failed to hold the line in examining and approving the requisition of land in the latter stage of construction. The provincial, municipal and Luhe County construction banks failed to strictly supervise the allocation of funds. The aforesaid units must all make self-criticisms and learn their lessons.

In order to make up for the losses, educate cadres and improve work, it is imperative to take serious and necessary disciplinary actions against the leading personnel who bear major and direct responsibility in this case. The provincial People's Government has decided to take the disciplinary action of recording a demerit against Comrade (Zhou Zhimin), director of the provincial Communications Department, and to seriously criticize Comrade (Xiao Fu), deputy director of the provincial Communications Department; Comrade (Liu Fuzhang), director of the Nanjing Municipal (Minglu) highway construction command; and other directly responsible leading personnel. The provincial People's Government will instruct them to make in-depth self-criticisms and, on the basis of their self-criticism, decide whether to take proper disciplinary actions against them. With regard to offenses committed by construction units in violating financial discipline, misappropriating construction funds and materials and embezzling and diverting funds and materials, the departments in charge at the same levels are instructed to make a thorough investigation and take serious action. The funds, materials and articles recovered should all be turned over to the financial departments for disposal. The Nanjing Municipal People's Government should continue to grasp firmly and well the repair and reinforcement of the highway, insist on practicing economy and ensure work quality. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the day-to-day maintenance work, keep the highway smoothly open and strive to prevent damages that should not happen in the first place.

The decision calls on people's governments at various levels and departments and units in the province, particularly leading departments and comrades in economic work, to draw lessons from the quality failure of the (Minglu) highway, raise their understanding and improve their work.



JIANGXI RIBAO STRESSES FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK220303 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Report on 21 February JIANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Justly and Forcefully Publicize and Uphold the Four Basic Principles"]

[Excerpts] The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and the 4th and 5th plenary sessions and the December 1980 central work conference which have followed it have stipulated the party's correct line and major guiding principles, and reiterated and upheld the four basic principles. At present one of the best economic situations since liberation has now appeared in the whole country and the whole province. This is the victory of upholding the party's line and guiding principles and of the four basic principles.

The main ideological content encapsulated in the four basic principles--the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, this is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--is: The force at the core leading our cause is the CCP, and the theoretical basis guiding our ideology is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; the party's fundamental task in the current stage is to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and build socialism. These are truths that have been repeatedly proven by historical experiences and actual life. These are all unalterable principles that allow no interference, so far as all party members loyal to the party's cause, and all comrades who love the motherland and the people are concerned.

Today, relaxing or totally relaxing education in these four basic principles is bound to result in anarchist, liberalist and extreme individualist ideology benefitting bourgeois liberalization trends developing. This will also provide a chance for certain antiparty and antisocialist forces to carry out activities endangering the party's cause. We must therefore justly and forcefully publicize and uphold the four basic principles. This is the specific expression of proletarian party spirit.

We must point out that previously when carrying out the party's ideological and political work we failed to carry out concentrated and systematic education and propaganda in upholding the four basic principles and also failed to launch stern and effective criticism and struggle against certain erroneous trends running counter to the four basic principles. Unless this situation is changed, there is no doubt that it will not help to improve party leadership and strengthen the party's ideological and political work.

The article analyzes the four questions of how to view the situation, the party's past, and the party's current policies, and how to correctly recognize and treat unhealthy trends in the party. The article stresses in conclusion: Upholding and publicizing the four basic principles is the lofty duty of every communist. This should not only be done when the party's cause is prospering; it is all the more important to do it when twists and turns occur, difficulties arise, at historical turning-points, and when there is some ideological confusion inside and outside the party. It is especially necessary to do this all the more effectively at present, when we are implementing the major guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. We must carry out propaganda in a just and forceful way and show not the slightest hesitation in struggling against erroneous trends.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU CEMENT COMPONENTS--In 1980, Jiangsu Province produced 292,000 cubic meter of cement structural components for peasants to build 220,000 houses and covering 12.35 million square meters of floor space. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Feb 81 OW]

GUANGDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 23 FEB

HK240121 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Guangzhou on 23 February. The session will review previous work and the current situation and tasks, and further unite the people throughout the province and figures of all circles to promote economic readjustment and political stability. Present at the opening ceremony were provincial CCP Committee secretary and CPPCC Chairman Yin Linping, and provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Luo Fanqun, Zhang Boquan, Zhou Zhifei, Tan Tiandu, Luo Xiongcai, Huang Kang, Wu Qiang, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Wu Zhongxi, Guo Qiaoran, Chen Zupei, Chen Yilin, Wu Juetian and Diao Zhao fen. Over 650 people were present at the ceremony, which was presided over by Zheng Tianjie. Guo Qiaoran delivered the opening speech. Vice Chairman Zhang Boquan then delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee. He also gave opinions on future tasks.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK240119 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting on 23 February, presided over by provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue. The meeting elected the 81-person session presidium, with Zhong Ming as secretary general. The meetings also elected the various committees of the session and approved the agenda. Gong Zirong is the chairman of the session Credentials Committee, Luo Tian is chairman of the Budget Committee, and Liang Guang is chairman of the Bills Examination Committee.

The presidium held its first meeting after this preparatory meeting. Li Jianzhen, Ou Mengjue, Luo Tian, Xue Guangjun, Zhuang Tian, Du Changtian, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zhuoyao, Li Juexian and Ouyang Shan were elected executive chairmen of the session.

LEADERS ATTEND GUANGDONG EDUCATORS FORUM

HK220356 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Guangdong Province convened a forum of Guangzhou area middle and primary schoolteachers and infant education workers on the morning of 21 February. Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Ou Mengjue, Yang Yingbin, Yang Kanghua, Luo Jun, Ou Chu, Xiao Ming, Huang Zhangbing, and Luo Peiyuan, responsible comrades of the province and municipality, attended the meeting together with leading comrades of the culture and education offices of the provincial and municipal CCP committees, the provincial education department and the municipal education bureau. Over 160 representatives of secondary and primary schoolteachers and infant education workers were present. They discussed how to further implement the education principle of ensuring all-round moral, intellectual and physical development, strengthen ideological and political education, and cultivate youths, juveniles and children into a new socialist generation with great ideals and lofty moral sense.

Vice Governor Yang Kanghua spoke first. He said: To ensure that Guangdong can advance ahead of the others in economic construction, education must advance ahead of others to a still greater extent. The state has decided to cut capital construction and make some funds available for education. This is tremendous support and encouragement for us education workers. He then gave his views on the internal restructuring of the province's education.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue demanded that departments concerned and school leaders show concern for the health of young students and strengthen their physique. They should pay attention to enhancing the students' ideological awareness and step up education in socialist morals and qualities.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi also spoke after listening to the views of the representatives. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, he first extended regards to the teachers present and education workers throughout the province and praised the hard work and outstanding achievements of secondary and primary schoolteachers and infant education workers. Ren Zhongyi stressed: It is essential to attach importance to building socialist cultural modernization while carrying out the modernization drive. It is necessary to launch education in love of the motherland, the party and socialism among youths and juveniles, students and children throughout the province, and promote education in civilized behavior, hygiene, good manners, morals and discipline.

He said: Party committees at all levels must put secondary and primary education on their agenda. They should as far as possible improve the conditions for secondary, primary and infant education. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We must enhance the social status of the teachers and respect their labor. The teachers must study Marxism-Leninism and learn their own specializations well. They should also study psychology and pedagogics. We must popularize standard Mandarin in secondary and primary schools and use it as the teaching medium. Teachers must set good examples for the students. Respecting teachers and loving students is a Chinese virtue, which we must do well in carrying forward.

Leading comrades of the provincial planning committee, finance department, labor bureau and higher education bureau also attended the forum.

#### Vice Governor's Speech

HK230436 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Speaking at the forum of Guangzhou area secondary and primary schoolteachers and infant education workers on the morning of 21 February, Vice Governor Yang Kanghua put forward specific views on readjusting ordinary education in the province this year.

Comrade Yang Kanghua said: In readjusting education, we must first readjust the proportions between education and the economy and gradually change the lack of proportion between investment in economic construction and in education. Secondly, we must readjust the internal proportions of education. So far as ordinary secondary and primary education in Guangdong is concerned, the main issues are to further control the development of ordinary senior secondary education, actively restructure secondary education, cut down the number of secondary normal schools, continue to make good arrangements for junior secondary education, further remove the cap of junior secondary from primary schools, do well in running a number of kindergartens, strengthen the work of popularizing primary education and actively launch the work of eliminating illiteracy and promoting spare-time education. All this is to ensure that education will as far as possible meet the needs of the modernization drive and develop in plan and proportion.

We must also do well in running a number of key schools, rectify and strengthen the leadership groups, vigorously improve the teaching force, gradually add more school equipment, improve the conditions for operating the schools, better implement the principle of ensuring all-round moral, academic and physical development, gear our work to the whole student body, strengthen political and ideological education, and overcome trends of one-sidedly seeking a higher percentage of students going on to higher education. We must do well in teaching, physical culture, and sanitation work, strive to improve the quality of education and thus transform the backward state of education in Guangdong.

#### YE XUANPING ENCOURAGES GUANGDONG GEOLOGY WORKERS

HK210304 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] Guangdong has done well in geological research work. The reports on the Pingyuan (Jianshan) iron mine, Gaoyao Maan coal mine, and the uranium mine in district No 211 have all been submitted on schedule.



A provincial symposium on science and technology work in 1980 convened by the provincial geology bureau, which concluded on 18 February, selected 115 high-quality theses for material rewards. "At the meeting, Vice Governor Ye Xuanping urged scientific and technical workers in geology work to further strengthen geological and prospecting work, and provide still more mineral resources and geological data for the four modernizations."

YE XUANPING COMMENDS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

HK240122 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Department held a gathering on 23 February to present awards for agricultural and animal husbandry research achievements. Ye Xuanping, vice governor and chairman of the provincial science and technology committee, attended and spoke at the gathering. "He encouraged scientists and technologists to make still greater efforts, produce more and quicker results, and make more contributions to agricultural modernization."

HENAN ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON SPRING FARMING

HK210558 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Henan Provincial People's Government's instructions on promoting spring farming--date not given]

[Excerpts] 1. Concentrate forces to strengthen tending of the wheat crop. Last autumn wheat sowing was done well and most of the sprouts grew well. However, due to little precipitation and high temperatures during the winter and a decline in winter irrigation compared with previous years, many wheat fields are short of water and manure and some of the plants have already withered and died. Slight rain recently fell in some places, but the drought has not eased. According to the meteorological departments, there will still be little rain in February and March, and the drought and insect pests will continue to develop. We must therefore teach the cadres and masses to get rid of blind optimism and immediately take effective action to promote tending of the wheat fields.

2. Start as early as possible on making preparations for spring sowing. The early and late autumn crops and the main industrial crops such as cotton, tobacco and oil-bearing crops are all sown in spring. How well this work is done has a very great affect on the effort to reap a bumper harvest over the whole year. From now on, all places must vigorously grasp grain production and diversification, make rational arrangements for the sowing areas of grain and industrial crops, and rapidly work out the sowing plans for each production team and field.

3. Continue to implement the party's rural policies and stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems. These systems must be stabilized and not changed at will after the busy spring farming season has commenced. New situations and problems must be seriously studied and solved in good time.

4. Continue to popularize agricultural science and technology and improve the standard of scientific cultivation.

5. Strengthen leadership over spring farming. Government at all levels must grasp spring farming centered on fighting drought and irrigating the wheat as their top-priority task. They must study and implement well the spirit of the Central and provincial CCP Committee work conferences, and do a good job in ideological and political work. It is necessary to do well in promoting social order and deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at speculation and feudal superstitions, to ensure good social order in spring farming.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 23 FEB

HK240209 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress opened in Wuchang on 23 February. Present on the presidium were session Executive Chairmen Chen Pixian, Zhang Xiulong, Lu Wenyuan, Tao Shuzeng, Li Wei, Pan Zhenwu, Xue Tan and others. Comrade Chen Pixian declared the session open. Governor Han Ningfu then delivered a government work report.

CHEN PIXIAN AT HUBEI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK220759 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference in Wuchang from 14 to 20 February. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's third forum on implementing the guiding principles on inner-party political life and studied the questions of how to further implement the guiding principles and promote party work style.

The meeting held: In common with the whole country, party work style in Hubei has shown a considerable improvement in the past year or two. However it has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. The meeting stressed: In handling problems of unhealthy party work style, we should in general base our work on the guiding principles, and deal leniently with past mistakes and severely with future ones. We must deal severely with people who knowingly break regulations, refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, break the laws they are supposed to enforce, refuse to examine themselves, fail to carry out instructions, and deal retaliatory blows at others. We must be skillful in dealing with these problems and ensure that evidence is ironclad.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee Chen Pixian and Xu Daoqi spoke at the meeting. Comrade Chen Pixian fully affirmed the achievements in the work of the discipline inspection committees at all levels in the province. He demanded that party committees further strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work, put the relevant organs on a sound basis, readjust and strengthen the backbone leadership of the discipline inspection departments, and support those departments in struggling against unhealthy trends.

HUBEI RIBAO URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST 'BAD PEOPLE'

HK210747 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Ideological commentary: "We Must Dare To Struggle Against Bad People and Deeds"]

[Excerpts] We must dare to struggle against bad people and deeds. This is an elementary condition for every cadre and is also a basic demand imposed on the cadres at all levels by the modernization drive. At present, there are indeed some comrades in our cadre ranks who dare not support uprightness, oppose sinister trends, or struggle against bad people and deeds. For instance, some people spend long periods away from their units roaming around and indulging in speculation under the pretext of undertaking sideline occupation contracts. Certain cadres are fully aware of this but do nothing to stop it. Some people play cards and gamble and go in for feudal superstitious activities, thus disrupting social order, but some cadres look the other way and dare not intervene. When fights, beatings and robberies occur in some places, the masses come to see the cadres demanding that they handle the matter, but some of the cadres "evade all responsibility" and make all kinds of excuses for doing nothing.

There are many reasons why certain cadres dare not take action in cases like this.

First, their thinking is not clear. Certain comrades never like studying and just skim over documents. They cannot bear to understand party principles and policies, cannot distinguish between right and wrong, do not know correct from erroneous, do not intervene, or do not do so effectively, when they should, and forcibly intervene when they should not. Whenever they encounter problems, they detour around them. For instance, some comrades cannot distinguish between legitimate business and speculation, and thus dare not take just and forceful action against speculation. Again, some comrades cannot distinguish between freedom of religious belief and feudal superstition. When they encounter feudal superstitious activities, they feel that these are wrong yet are also afraid of interfering with "freedom of religious belief," and think it better to do nothing. These comrades should step up study, and truly understand the party's principles and policies and the state laws.

Second, they are haunted by selfishness. They are afraid of offending people, of suffering retaliation, and of damaging their prestige by making mistakes. These things are all the result of calculating individual gain and loss. The interest of every cadre should be identical with that of the masses. The cadres should be the representatives and defenders of the people's interests. They should at all times think of the interests of the party and people and consider their own sacred duties. They should then display dauntless revolutionary spirit and wage heroic struggle against bad people and deeds that endanger the interests of party and people. This is the spirit we should have.

Third, some comrades say that they should not intervene any more because minds have now been emancipated and democracy has been brought into play. This is a misinterpretation of emancipation of the mind. Emancipating the mind and bringing democracy into play, proposed by the third plenary session, are based on the premise of upholding the four basic principles and certainly do not mean letting everyone do as he pleases. On the contrary, emancipating the mind and bringing democracy into play can only develop healthily along the correct orientation if we wage struggle against bad people and deeds that run counter to the socialist legal system and violate and sabotage party policies.

#### UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE VISITS HUBEI COMMUNE

HK230743 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Summary] On 16 February the first UNICEF representative in China and his executive assistant visited (Gantang) commune in Gonggan County, which was severely hit by natural disasters, to inspect the situation of child medical care, education and so on. Vice Governor Huang Zhizhen received and gave a banquet for the two on 17 February. The visitors left Wuhan in the evening of the same day.

#### HUBEI RADIO STRESSES GRAIN PRODUCTION IMPORTANCE

HK220802 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "Promote Grain Production in the Course of Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] As a result of initial readjustment, Hubei has scored very good results in agriculture in the past 2 years. We must continue to do a good job in readjusting agriculture this year, put grain production in first place, and continue to promote diversification.

Everyone knows that grain production is the foundation of all agricultural production. In particular, promoting grain production is all the more important in our province, where production fell last year due to natural disasters. We also have to come to grips with solving a number of problems in order to promote grain production. Judging by the situation in agricultural readjustment in the past 2 years, stabilizing the grain sowing area is a major issue. The grain area in 1979 was 2.51 million mu less than in 1977, while the area of industrial crops rose by 990,000 mu.



We should affirm that it is necessary to carry out appropriate readjustments in crop areas in light of local conditions, in order to promote the development of the whole of agriculture. At the same time, we should realize that it is necessary to pay attention to the situation in some places, where people have simply laid stress on grasping economic income, failed to carry out the state sowing plans, and blindly reduced the grain area. We must pay attention to this because in the current state of agricultural production the sowing area is the foundation of output. Without a certain area as a guarantee it is difficult to promote production. Of course, we do not mean that stressing promotion of grain output entails squeezing aside the industrial crops and even negating the results of the internal restructuring of agriculture in the past 2 years. What it does mean is that we should stabilize the areas and put a stop to the practice of grain and industrial crops squeezing each other aside.

We believe that on the basis of summing up experiences the province will be able to do still better in handling the relations between grain and diversification and truly put grain production in first place, and will also further map out the spring sowing plans, do well in organizing spring farming, and work hard to reap a bumper harvest over the whole year.

#### HUNAN RIBAO URGES ERADICATING LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK210222 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Report on 20 February HUNAN RIBAO editorial: "Eliminate Leftist Influence and Better Stimulate All Work in the Province"]

[Text] A conference of prefectural, municipal and county CCP Committee secretaries held by the provincial CCP Committee in January conveyed, studied and implemented the spirit of the central work conference. After this meeting, a leading comrade of the Central Committee listened to a report delivered by leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and delivered many important instructions, enthusiastically affirmed the achievements in work in Hunan in the previous period and also accurately pointed out the problems in our work and encouraged the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee to overcome the shortcomings, continue to maintain and carry forward the party's fine work style, and lead the people of the whole province to do still better in promoting work in Hunan.

The editorial points out: Since the third plenary session, party organizations at all levels in the province have done a lot of work in implementing the line, principles and policies stipulated by the session. The general political and economic situation in Hunan is quite good. However, the process of implementing the spirit of the third plenary session shows that the central issue most deserving consideration is that some of our cadres lack morale and unity. A number of contrary opinions have accumulated between upper and lower levels and between left and right among the cadres. Why do some people lack morale and unity? There is a profound historical reason for this. We need to correctly analyze and sum up the historical experiences and lessons of the past 30 years.

Comrades familiar with conditions in Hunan know that the province went in for many leftist things in the various political movements starting with the end of the 1950's. Many good comrades were harmed as a result. After the gang of four were smashed, the province conducted excessive publicity for the individual due to the ideological bindings of the two whatevers, understood too late the importance of the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and failed to get a sufficient grasp of it. As a result the influence of leftist thinking was never seriously and completely cleared away. Some people were even blindly complacent and arrogant. Although they had been influenced by leftism and done erroneous leftist things, they did not feel that these things were either leftist or erroneous. They were therefore never very straightforward and decisive in solving problems left over from history. This is why some cadres lack morale and unity.

Hence, to solve the problem of lack of morale and unity among the cadres, we must start with education and adopt the method of linking with reality, recalling history, summing up work, and spontaneously taking stock of one's own thinking in order to completely eliminate leftist influence and truly enhance the ideological and theoretical level of the cadres and their grasp of policies. Through education, we should ensure that after cool reflection everyone will truly feel that the current line, principles and policies of the Central Committee are correct and will thus firmly maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee.

We must soberly understand that generally speaking there are only distinctions between more and less, between deep and shallow, and between late and early awareness as far as leftist things among the cadres are concerned; there is no distinction between possession and nonpossession of such things. Unless this issue is clearly stated, certain comrades may only criticize leftist things in the upper levels and in other people without clearing them away from themselves, and they may also continue to apply leftist viewpoints and methods to regard the upper levels and other people.

The editorial says: Hunan has scored successes in industrial and agricultural production in recent years. However we need to think more about the guiding principles for developing agricultural production. In short, so long as we correct the policies, production will rise relatively fast. We must vigorously consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. We must adopt a clear-cut attitude without any hesitations and wavering in dealing with questions of right and wrong in ideology, with rural policies, with issues of economic readjustment, and with illegal organizations and publications and so on. All cadres must take the overall situation into account. They must have proletarian broadmindedness and spontaneously act as promoters of stability and unity.

The editorial stresses in conclusion: At present the whole province is conveying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference. At this important moment, the leading comrade of the Central Committee has delivered instructions on work in Hunan, which should enable us to have a clearer and more specific understanding over how to implement in connection with Hunan realities the central guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. Hence, implementing the spirit of the central work conference is identical with implementing the instructions of the leading comrade of the Central Committee. We must get a thoroughly good grasp of this in accordance with the unified arrangements of the provincial CCP Committee, and thus ensure that work in Hunan keeps an honorable position in the revolutionary emulation of the whole country.

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES SHENYANG PLA UNITS MEETING

OW221118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Shengyang, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--In their speeches at a forum of representatives of units and individuals of Shengyang PLA units who have advanced in learning from Lei Feng, Commander Li Desheng and first Political Commissar Liao Hansheng of the Shenyang PLA units stressed today that all PLA commanders and fighters should learn from being models in building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This forum opened on 19 February and closed on 21 February in Shenyang. The representatives attending the forum penetratingly discussed the great significance of continuing activities in learning from Lei Feng and exchanged their experiences and achievements in this regard. According to the views expressed by representatives at the forum, Li Desheng and Liao Hansheng set forth specific requirements for conducting activities in learning from Lei Feng under the new conditions.

Liao Hansheng said: Carrying on activities in learning from Lei Feng is of great significance for smoothly implementing the party Central Committee's principle of making further economic readjustment and achieving further political stability, stepping up the building of a modernized revolutionary army and improving our army's fighting capabilities. Comrade Lei Feng was a model in building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization and the Lei Feng spirit embodies the moral character and style a communist fighter should have. What should we learn from Lei Feng? As Comrade Zhou Enlai wrote concerning Lei Feng, we should learn from Lei Feng's "clear-cut class stand on what to hate and what to love, his revolutionary spirit of suiting actions to words, his communist selflessness and his proletarian fighting will without regard to personal danger."

Li Desheng emphatically pointed out: In the new historical period in which our party and state are carrying out major reforms, we should give prominence to the following points in particular:

1. We should first learn from Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of having deep love for the party, the motherland and the people. Comparing the party to his mother, Comrade Lei Feng "turned his heart toward the party, socialism and communism." We should, as Lei Feng did, persistently arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, consciously uphold the four fundamental principles and conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies.
2. We should learn from Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and his utter devotion to others without any thought of self. Comrade Lei Feng did people many good turns. We should, as Lei Feng did, seek neither fame nor gain; oppose ultraindividualism and the decadent bourgeois ideas of benefiting oneself at the expense of others, putting profit-making first and "considering everything in terms of money;" be a "screw" that never rusts; and devote our limited lives to the unlimited service for the people.
3. We should learn from Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of plain living and working hard for the prosperity of the country. Being hardworking and thrifty, Comrade Lei Feng used the money he saved to assist disaster areas and socialist construction. We should, as Lei Feng did, take the overall situation into account, take pride in working under difficult conditions, share the cares and burdens of the state, start everything ourselves and contribute to fulfilling the task of economic readjustment.

In conclusion, Li Desheng said: Since Lei Feng enlisted in the Shenyang PLA units, we should do a better job in conducting activities in learning from him. We should give wider publicity to Lei Feng's deeds, learn from his spirit and carry out learn-from-Lei Feng activities in a down-to-earth manner. Leading comrades at various levels should take the lead in learning from Lei Feng, justly and forcefully refute such erroneous arguments as "Lei Feng was a product of ultraleftism" and "learning from Lei Feng is outmoded" and strive to train more cadres and fighters of the Lei Feng type and to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization.



LIAONING RIBAO CITES PEASANT PAPER ON GETTING RICH

HK200011 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Reprint of 24 February LIAONING NONGMIN BAO commentator's article: "We Must Continue To Loudly Raise the Slogan of Getting Rich"]

[Text] After the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee proposed the policy to permit some communes, brigades and peasants to become rich before others, the provincial CCP Committee issued in November 1979 the slogan "Mobilize everybody in the province to strive for building new socialist rural areas." Since then, rural communes and brigades have been mobilizing the masses and launching discussions on the issue "dare we, can we, would we, should we get rich?" For a year or so, the slogan of getting rich has struck root in the heart of the people, the peasants have been working very hard to get rich and their production activism and creativity are rising to an unprecedented height. Many new ways of production and miracles unknown in the past have been opened and created. The effort to get rich and rid ourselves of poverty has changed people's material and spiritual lives in rural areas. Some poor brigades have got rich and rich brigades are getting richer. In the rural areas throughout the province, everybody is thinking of getting rich. The situation is one of stability and unity, and the whole province is getting prosperous; in a word, the situation is very good.

However, at present some people are beginning to have confused ideas about the policy of getting rich. Recently, the leadership group of a certain commune changed the draft title "Emancipate the Mind, Open Up More Ways To Get Rich, Promote the Economy and Make New Contributions To Make Our Commune Rich as Soon as Possible" to "Sum Up Experiences, Oppose Arrogance and Shatter Complacency, and Strive for a New Bumper Harvest This Year" when they discussed a work report on a meeting to commend model workers. Moreover, they cancelled the part about continuing to get rich in their draft. None of the proposed 12 slogans for the meeting mentioned the word "rich." They said: The policy has been changed now, the slogan of getting rich is no longer appropriate, and we should cease to mention it. Also in this commune, a commune member who succeeded in paying his debts by carrying out proper household sideline occupations and started to lead a better life killed his cow and sold it in a great hurry for fear that the policy had been changed. This is perhaps an isolated case. However, the problem revealed by the case is what we should indeed pay attention to at present.

Has the policy of striving to get richer been changed? Will it be changed in the future? We can answer with absolute certainty: Not only has it not been changed now, it will not be changed in the future. This is because in the past we reiterated that the aim of revolution was to emancipate productive force and change the laborers from slaves to masters in politics and from poverty to prosperity in economics. As Lenin said: We must try to ensure that "all laborers lead the happiest life." The policy of making people get rich conforms to the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It tallies with the actual situation and is the will of the people. Since both theory and practice have proven the policy correct, why should we change it?

If the policy of the party to make the peasants get rich has not been and will not be changed, why should people have misunderstandings and think that the policy will be changed? It is because some comrades have not strictly distinguished between the implementation of the correct policies of the party and the correction of erroneous trends arising in the course of getting rich. They misinterpret the correction of erroneous trends in the course of getting rich as "changes" in policy. We have mentioned before that the richness we are talking about means getting rich along the socialist road and on the basis of continuously developing and strengthening socialist collective economy. Richness is achieved through hard work and thrift; it must not infringe on the interest of the state and collectives, and malpractices such as misappropriation of public property, corruption and embezzlement and speculation and profiteering are forbidden.

We must strictly ban any activities which are not permitted by policy and law. We must oppose and correct all sorts of erroneous trends that crop up in the course of getting rich, and ban all illegal behavior so as to properly grasp the implementation of the policy on getting rich. So why should people say that the policy has been changed?

Some might say: You are talking about lofty principles, the actual situation is not like this. For example: The winery opened by the collective pig farm in order to solve the problem of fodder was tax-exempt in the past, but not now. Isn't this a kind of change? Yes, we should consider this as a change in specific policy. However, the change is absolutely necessary because the party's policy should take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. In the past, we stressed the interests of the collective and the individual and neglected the interest of the state; this should be corrected. We should also learn a lesson from the experience of some departments which do make careful plans in the initial stage. However, similar readjustments, perfections and amendments of specific policies will not change the orientation of the general policy. Thus, it is unnecessary for us to worry about changing the policy on getting rich.

At present, every place is summing up the work in the past year and studying the production plan for this year. Leading cadres at all levels must be good at analyzing problems, and raise their spontaneity and resolution when implementing the party's policy. We must continue to loudly raise the slogan of getting rich, further do a good job in implementing the policy to get rich and in planning and implementing measures to get rich, and strive for even better results this year.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG HOG OUTPUT--According to the statistics from the provincial foodstuff company, Heilongjiang Province procured 3,004,187 hogs last year. The average weight of these hogs was 228 jin, a 19.1 increase over the 1979 figure, topping previous peaks. The province procured less than 2 million hogs only in 1965. However, in line with the increase in the rate of growth of the provincial population, the hog procurement rate in 1980 is only slightly higher than that of 1965. The annual saturation number of hogs across the province is 4 million. More efforts should be made to promote production in this regard. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Feb 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RECLAMATION AREA--Forty-four production teams in the reclamation area in Heilongjiang Province earned more than 500,000 yuan of profits each in 1980. The profits of these production teams was 25 million yuan, about one-sixth of the profits earned in the reclamation area. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Feb 81 SK]

LIAONING RURAL INCOMES--Shenyang, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--According to estimates of the autumn harvest distribution, the total income of Liaoning Province's basic accounting units reached 5.24 billion yuan in 1980, a 1.8 percent gain over the previous year. The amount retained by the collective also registered a slight increase. As for average income of the commune members from the collective's distribution, it was 117 yuan for the province as a whole, or 2 yuan above the year before. There were over 230 production brigades in the province whose per capita income exceeded the 300 yuan level. The highest average income registered was 800 yuan for a production team, 821 yuan for a production brigade and 529 yuan for a commune. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 13 Feb 81 OW]

LIAONING TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Since 1980 Liaoning Province has increased textile product varieties and improved product quality. The textile industrial output value in 1980 increased by 34.7 percent and profits by 57.6 percent respectively over that of 1979. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Feb 81 SK]

QINGHAI PROVINCE STEPS UP EDUCATION OF MINORITIES

SK210238 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government recently issued a joint directive on stepping up education in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. The directive points out: The main task of nationalities education today is to make primary education universal. The boarding school is one of the major forms of primary education. Areas inhabited by minorities should set up nationalities schools and areas inhabited by two or more minority nationalities should set up nationalities schools individually or schools using different languages in different classes. Areas peopled by Hui and Salar nationalities should set up girls schools or add classes to accommodate girl students to increase the school attendance of girls.

On the basis of making primary education universal, efforts should be made to develop secondary and higher education. The various provincial level departments may set up, in cooperation with the various prefectures, agricultural, commercial and other technical secondary schools. Medical, veterinary, public health and other higher and secondary educational institutions under the provincial authorities should create conditions for expanding classes for minorities.

The various nationalities schools should pay attention to using minority languages in classes. Genuine efforts should be made to organize teachers of Han nationality working at minority schools to study minority languages. Teachers who master one of the minority languages should be commended and rewarded.

In order to accelerate the development of nationalities education, the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government decided in the directive that apart from overhead educational expenses, they will divert 30 percent of the capital construction subsidies and the development funds for economically backward areas to promote nationalities educational undertakings. Tuitions of boarding primary schools and nationalities middle schools in livestock breeding areas should be duly raised and students' tuitions, sundry fees and living expenses should be borne by the state and the collective. Grain rations of minority boarding schools students should be commensurate with their urban counterparts and beginning this year, will be supplied by the state. Primary students of minority nationalities in remote livestock breeding areas will be exempted from tuitions and their textbooks will be supplied free of charge.

The directive also stipulates in definite terms matters concerning the promotion of nationalities teacher-training programs, compiling Tibetan language textbooks, improving educational facilities and stepping up leadership over nationalities education.

SHAANXI PARTY CIRCULAR ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK210531 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently issued instructions to party committees at all levels demanding the strengthening and improvement of the party's ideological and political work. The instructions said: To achieve further economic readjustment and political stability is the continuation and development of all correct principles and policies since the third plenary session; it is a major policy decision for ensuring the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

The instructions said: There are obstacles to the achievement of economic readjustment and political stability caused by the fact that some party members and cadres lack spirit, far-reaching revolutionary ideals and a strong sense of political responsibility, and also by unhealthy trends. It is therefore a pressing task to strengthen and improve the party's ideological and political work.



The instructions pointed out: At present we must regard various documents of the Central Committee as a powerful weapon for improving ideological and political work. The main content of this work is to actively, justly, forcefully and convincingly teach the party members, cadres and masses in the province to uphold the four basic principles. Party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. We must wage resolute struggle against all erroneous trends of attempting to remove and oppose party leadership. We must seriously put democratic centralism into effect, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, strengthen unity, and unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. We must establish communist ideals and morals and oppose feudal and bourgeois ideology and ways of life. We must conduct education in socialist democracy and legal system and wage resolute struggle against all counter-revolutionaries, criminals, and elements who want to see the whole world in chaos, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment. All sectors must carry out ideological and political work in light of the above demands and in connection with their own actual situation.

The provincial CCP Committee's instructions also put forward the following specific demands:

1. Put the stress on ideological and political education for party members and cadres and get a good grasp of this education.
2. Do a good job of propaganda and education in economic readjustment to unify the understanding of the cadres and workers. This is a current urgent task in ideological and political work. To readjust the economy, it is first necessary to readjust ideology and bring about a great change in people's ideological concepts. We must organize the cadres, especially leading cadres, to seriously study the central documents, sum up historical experiences in connection with reality, clear up leftist errors that have not been corrected for a long time in economic construction, and correct the guiding ideology for economic work.

We must avoid negating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the socialist system and erasing the tremendous achievements since liberation on account of clearing up leftist errors. Through education in the situation and in policies, we should enable everyone to see the great achievements of the past 31 years and the tremendous changes since the third plenary session, and also to understand the national condition, the difficulties we face, and the principles, policies and methods for overcoming the difficulties. People will thus make allowance for the state's difficulties, get rid of negative feelings, affirm their confidence in victory, carry forward the spirit of struggling amid difficulties, and make contributions to the readjustment.

3. Carry out all-round and deepgoing propaganda and implementation of the central document on strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems and do everything possible to reap a bumper harvest this year. This is currently a major task in ideological and political work in the rural areas. Cadres at all levels must dare to take action against violations of law and discipline, feudal superstitions and similar activities in the rural areas. Resolute blows must be dealt at criminals who break the law to a serious degree.

4. Schools of all levels and all types must fully implement the education principle of achieving all-round moral, intellectual and physical development, and cultivate Red and expert socialist laborers and talented people. They must get rid of the erroneous trends of neglecting moral cultivation and onesidedly striving for a higher proportion of students going on to higher education. Ideological and political education in the schools should be centered on upholding the four basic principles. It is necessary to oppose hankering for the democracy, freedom, human rights, and corrupt ways of life of the bourgeoisie. Students should learn and obey the necessary discipline from the time they first go to school. Schools and departments concerned must make the necessary corrections in light of students' correct criticisms and reasonable demands. They must stick to principles in the face of unreasonable demands and erroneous words and deeds, and carry out education by persuasion.

5. Party committees and government at all levels must rely on the forces of all sectors and develop more opportunities for vigorously developing the collective economy. They should organize more individual labor and provide as many more jobs as possible for people awaiting employment, and ensure the reasonable interests of collective and individual laborers.

6. Strengthen leadership over the press, journalism, radio, television, and literature and art work.

7. Teach party members, cadres and the masses to wage resolute struggle against all forces that sabotage stability and unity. We must explain the current situation of the class struggle to the people and teach them the importance of strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship. We must mobilize and organize everyone to wage severe struggle according to law against all forces that sabotage stability and unity. At the same time we must strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions.

8. The most important thing in improving party leadership is to strengthen the party's ideological and political work. Party committees at all levels must devote their main time and effort to conducting ideological and political work. We must certainly not allow freedom to reactionary sayings, but must wage severe struggle against them.

XINJIANG PARTY MEMBERS REVIEW CCP WORK CONFERENCE

OW220049 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Over the past 2 days, members of various nationalities participating in the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the fifth regional People's Congress devoted themselves to studying the various documents adopted by the work conference of the CCP Central Committee. They also thoroughly discussed the essentials of each document in close connection with the actual conditions of Xinjiang Autonomous Region. They unanimously supported the important policy of striving for further economic readjustment and political stability adopted by the work conference of the party Central Committee. They expressed their determination to unconditionally maintain political unity with the party Central Committee.

The Standing Committee members said: The maintenance of political unity with the party Central Committee is a matter of great importance because it has a direct bearing on the achievements of the four modernizations as well as on the future of China and the masses of people. Proceeding from their own working conditions and state of thought, all localities, departments and units must conscientiously study the various documents adopted by the work conference of the party Central Committee, thoroughly understand the essentials of each document, observe discipline and the principle of democratic centralism, consciously examine shortcomings and strive for further improvement in work. By doing so, we will be able to raise our ideological understanding still higher and do an even better job in improving our work style.

The Standing Committee members pointed out: The policy of striving for further readjustment of the national economy formulated by the work conference of the party Central Committee completely conforms with the actual conditions of our country and the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. Some committee members said: There is a proverb among the Uygur people--watch where you are going. It means that in doing anything one must proceed from reality, seek truth from facts and keep within his own capabilities. We have learned a profound lesson in this aspect.

The Standing Committee members said: It is important for us to understand the necessity of readjustment better, continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" errors and overcome all kinds of obstacles to the development of the readjustment drive so as to guarantee the smooth progress of readjustment in our region and create a foundation for the development of economic construction in the future.

They also pointed out: An important guarantee for better readjustment of the national economy in Xinjiang Autonomous Region is the strengthening of unity among all nationalities and the achievement of political stability. This is also necessary for combating hegemonism and consolidating the frontier defense. To this end, it is necessary to encourage everyone to consider the whole situation, enhance the legal system, step up ideological and political work, eliminate all types of unstable factors and consolidate political stability and unity.

Through discussion of the excellent situation that has appeared since the party's plenary session, the committee members have gained a correct understanding of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party since its plenary session, increased their confidence in the party Central Committee and raised their consciousness of unconditionally maintaining political unity with the party Central Committee. They pledged to take concrete action to uphold the four fundamental principles under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the Xinjiang regional party committee, strengthen and safeguard the party leadership, implement the principles laid down by the work conference of the party Central Committee, unify their thinking and work together with one mind and one heart to do a better job in all fields of work in Xinjiang in order to fulfill the four important tasks set forth by the work conference of the CCP Central Committee.

#### XINJIANG PLA CADRES STUDY PARTY GUIDELINES

OW231021 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] "Recently, cadres at and above the regimental level of the Urumqi PLA units' infantry school conscientiously studied the documents of the central work conference and pledged unconditionally to be one with the party Central Committee politically and work with one heart and one mind to strive for success in army building."

In the course of studying the documents, the cadres enthusiastically exchanged views on how to be one with the party Central Committee politically. "The comrades pledged that they would continue to study the party's line, principles and policies and that, in addition to obeying the party Central Committee organizationally, they would strengthen their ideological understanding of these line, principles and policies and strive to make their deeds consistent with their words and make their appearance conform with their inner mind. They also pledged to adhere to the four basic principles, keep to the correct political orientation, strengthen their concept of the party, strictly observe party discipline, foster the concept of the overall interest of the whole, keep in mind the supreme interest of the party and the people and contribute to the success in army building."

#### WANG FENG SPEAKS AT DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TEA PARTY

OW220229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The Urumqi municipal branch of the China Democratic League called an enlarged meeting in Urumqi from 18-21 February to convey the guidelines of the national work conference of the China Democratic League and map out new plans for future activities. All league members pledged to make greater contributions to the people during the modernization drive.

The China Democratic League is one of the democratic parties in our country with 40 years of glorious history. The Urumqi branch of the China Democratic League was established in 1956. Work of the Urumqi municipal branch was suspended by force during the 10 years of chaos and has recently been revived. Although the league members fighting on the fronts of culture, education, public health, science and technology are over 60 years old or even older, they still work with the same energy as they did in the past and are determined to dedicate themselves to the great cause of the four modernizations.



They pointed out: The policy of striving for further economic readjustment and political stability adopted last December by the work conference of the party Central Committee is absolutely correct and completely conforms with the actual conditions of our country. In the new historical period, we must uphold the four fundamental principles, maintain political unity with the party Central Committee, work still harder to unite with all league members and the intellectuals who are associated with the China Democratic League and strive to build a civilized and prosperous new Xinjiang.

The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee gave a tea party on the afternoon of 20 February at the Zhongshan building in honor of all members who are attending the enlarged meeting of the Urumqi branch of the China Democratic League. The party was presided over by [Meng Shulin], head of the United Front Work Department of the regional party committee. Also attending the tea party were Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee; (Hu Jingsheng), second secretary of the regional party committee; Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional party committee; and Zhang Shigong, adviser to the regional party committee. An atmosphere of democratic unity prevailed at the party.

Speaking at the party were (Ma Meicun), head of the Urumqi branch committee of the China Democratic League and associate professor of Xinjiang Medical College; (Xu Baihui), league member and chief engineer of the Xinjiang pharmaceutical plant; and (Wang Ruiqing), associate professor of the "August 1st" agricultural college. They thanked the party for looking after them and pledged to uphold the four fundamental principles and make greater contributions to the people of all nationalities by better performing their duties.

A cordial speech was delivered at the party by First Secretary Wang Feng of the regional party committee. Wang Feng said: The China Democratic League is a democratic party formed by the patriotic and progressive intellectuals at middle and higher levels and is led by the Chinese Communist Party. This organization played a positive role in each and every historical stage of the Chinese revolution. In response to the party's call, the league members have taken the initiative to support the border regions and scored remarkable achievements in the fields of culture, education, public health, science and technology. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are grateful for your painstaking efforts.

Comrade Wang Feng hoped that all league members would work together with the Chinese Communist Party with one mind and one heart in the new historical period, furnish the party with advice and opinions and strive to build a civilized and prosperous new Xinjiang.

A speech was also delivered at the tea party by Secretary Tomur Dawamat of the regional party committee.

#### BRIEFS

SHAANXI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--According to a SHAANXI RIBAO report, Shaanxi Province has seriously implemented the policy of economic readjustment and cut back the scale of capital construction. The province has cut scheduled capital construction investment by 45 percent this year and capital construction projects are focused on development of agriculture, commerce, urban construction and residential construction for workers. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81 HK] According to a SHAANXI RIBAO report, Shaanxi Province obtained remarkable achievements in residential construction in 1980. The province completed some 2.194 million square meters of residential housing in 1980, providing housing for some 44,000 families. Party committees and people's governments at all levels have attached importance to speeding up residential construction for workers and other residents. The proportion of residential construction in the scale of capital construction has increased to 16 percent from the previous 10 percent. Residential construction accounted for 54.6 percent of all construction projects. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 81 HK]

HSIN WAN PAO CITES BEIJING ON PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

HK201533 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Report: "Some People in the United States Are Stirring Up Contrary Wind and Playing With Fire--There Will Be Twists and Turns in Sino-American Relations If This Is Not Stopped; Beijing Is Closely Following the Question of Who Will Be the New U.S. Ambassador to China--China's Attitude Is: However Far You Go, We Will Do the Same and Keep You Company"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Feb--One of the subjects being discussed in Beijing diplomatic circles is: Who will be the new U.S. ambassador to China? People hold that while Woodcock was U.S. ambassador to China, he played a positive role in promoting Sino-American relations. It is possible to gauge whether there will be progress, stagnation or retrogression in the development of Sino-American relations based on who is appointed as the new U.S. ambassador.

The normalization of relations between China and the United States is actually a policy commonly adopted by the two parties in the United States. There are in fact many men of insight in American political circles who advocate strengthening Sino-American relations.

However, it is worth noting that some people are known here as "ghost elements of the group outside the State Department which supports Taiwan [7108 1120 2266 5478 7162 0957 1636 7227 0433 1311]." They have been very active before and since the new administration was formed. They proposed to sell munitions to Taiwan according to the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" and tried to upgrade relations between the United States and Taiwan. Although their number is small, they still have some strength. If the contrary wind stirred up by this group of people is not stopped, there will be twists and turns in Sino-American relations. According to an experienced observer, those people are playing with fire and the consequences will be very grave.

Sino-American relations have gone through a long journey to reach the present state. China has treasured the achievement scored through the unrelenting efforts by both parties; and many government and nongovernment people are clear about China's attitude toward the development of Sino-American relations. In case there are people who obstinately want to play tricks on Sino-American relations, China's attitude is: "However far you go, we will do the same. We will certainly keep you company."

'New Talk' Column

HK201539 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Beijing's Warning: We Will Keep You Company"]

[Text] "However far you go, we will do the same. We will definitely keep you company." This is Beijing's latest statement to Washington.

The previous statement was: "However far you go, we will do the same." Now there is an additional sentence: "We will definitely keep you company." This sentence thus has added weight and serves as a warning to the listener, telling him not to take the statement lightly.

Beijing has frequently asked Washington not to indulge in the fantasy that China will swallow any "two China" policy pushed upon it by the United States. As a matter of fact, China is also telling Washington that China itself will not indulge in any fantasy nor will it cherish any illusion about words that sound good to the ear. What it will count on is the other party's action. When you move, I move; and however far you go, we will do the same. When you take the last step, we will do the same. The very ultimate "step" would nevertheless be a complete break of relations with nothing left.

The statement "however far you go, we will do the same" probably does not mean that if you develop some sort of semi-relations with Taiwan, we will downgrade relations between Beijing and Washington by one-half. This is obviously not the case and the matter will not be so simple.

Leonard Woodcock, the first U.S. ambassador to China, has returned to the United States. He has been relieved of his post. However, who will be coming to relieve him? When will the new ambassador come to take up the post? These are all questions which merit our attention. Will Washington send a new man within the normal length of time or will it procrastinate in sending a new man? Will it send someone who is friendly to China or will it send someone who is not so friendly to China? There is certainly a difference.

According to analyses in Beijing, there are three kinds of people in the United States. First, there are those who are friendly to China. Second, there are those who are short-sighted. They want to establish diplomatic relations with Beijing but at the same time cannot forget about Taiwan. Third, there are those "ghost elements of the group outside the State Department which support Taiwan." They just want to be on intimate terms with Taiwan. Beijing holds that this last group of people is stirring up wind and fire. They are merely playing with fire; and fire is not something good to play with.

As a matter of fact, Beijing is giving a second warning to Washington. Some people who have made a special effort to speak on behalf of Taiwan have deliberately ignored this warning and said that Beijing is really getting too excited. What should Beijing feel excited about? Even if China and the United States somehow have to show their hands and take the ultimate "step," the worst step possible, there is really nothing China should feel nervous about. It will probably be the United States which will get nervous. The situation is now different. It is not so easy today for the United States to contend with the Soviet Union's expansionism without relying on the strength of China. As for China, it has always been an impregnable mountain which the Soviet Union has not dared to offend easily for the past 20 years or so.

There was in fact one occasion when China gave the warning and the United States got excited; and it was Washington which finally had to correct its action. So long as one's eyes are not closed, one should be able to see and remember this.

#### PRC LEGAL EXPERT ON U.S. TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

HK201427 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Special feature by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE correspondent Si Wen [2448 3046]: "Will Sino-U.S. Relations Go Into Reverse?"]

[Text] If Implemented Sino-U.S. Relations Will Be Affected

Wang Tieya, noted expert in international law and professor of Beijing University, emphatically pointed out: "The U.S. 'Taiwan Relations Act' has violated the principles of the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America in many places. The repeated announcements made by the new incoming U.S. Administration of its intention to implement this act will affect and damage the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and the Chinese people will not stand for it." These words were spoken by Professor Wang Tieya in a private interview with this reporter.

The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" was passed by the U.S. Congress on 13 March 1979 and signed into law by the president of the United States on 10 April the same year.

On 6 February and 10 February this year, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced that the United States "intends to honor" the "Taiwan Relations Act." Professor Wang Tieya stressed: The Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly explains in both letter and spirit that the United States recognizes there is only one China and Taiwan is a part of China, and that it will fulfill its international obligations within this context. However, before the ink was dry on the communique, the U.S. side actually went back on its word and formulated this "Taiwan Relations Act." He said: "This kind of law can only lead to violation of the principles of international law. [paragraph continues]



"The result of interfering in the internal affairs of another country is in fact a continuation of the absurd policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan' under the cover of its own domestic law. It is impermissible under international law and runs counter to the Sino-U.S. agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations."

He also said: Since assuming office, the new U.S. Administration has expressed on numerous occasions the desire to develop Sino-U.S. relations and assume the solemn obligations of the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. However, at the same time, it has held fast to this "Taiwan Relations Act" which is in conflict with the principles of the Sino-U.S. communique, and this self-contradicting method is not conducive to the healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations.

#### The United States Has No Right To Interfere in China Solving Its Taiwan Problem

Articles 2 and 3 of the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" repeatedly mention "U.S. grave concern" over the "nonpeaceful" solution of the Taiwan problem and stipulate that the United States can sell arms to Taiwan. Professor Wang Tieya said: Taiwan is a part of China and whatever form China uses to solve the Taiwan problem is its own internal affair. Making such stipulations in the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" is a brazen intervention in China's internal affairs. He said: "We hope Taiwan will return peacefully to the bosom of the motherland. This is in the interest of compatriots on both sides of the strait. However, if the Taiwan authorities insist on maintaining a stubborn attitude against communism and refusing the offer of peace, and if the United States continues to build up the military capability of Taiwan, we have no alternative but to resort to nonpeaceful means to solve the Taiwan problem. This is also China's internal affair, and the United States has no right to interpose."

According to the "Taiwan Relations Act," whatever rights obtained by Taiwan based on U.S. law should not be affected by the nonexistence of recognition or diplomatic relations with Taiwan. At the same time, property rights and other rights obtained by the Taiwan authorities prior to or after the recognition of the People's Republic of China should not be affected in any way. Professor Wang Tieya pointed out: These regulations no doubt contradict some of the legal principles and norms that international law should have regarding the recognition and establishment of diplomatic relations. Although outwardly the words "nonexistence of recognition and diplomatic relations with Taiwan" have been written in, in essence these regulations have enabled Taiwan-U.S. relations to be set on a formal footing, thus negating Taiwan as a part of China and more specifically foreshadowing the policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

#### Extremely Absurd Stipulation

He also pointed out: The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" actually stipulates that under all circumstances all treaties and other international agreements signed previously with Taiwan that have been approved by Congress will continue to be in effect and also brazenly declared "no aspect of this act can be interpreted as a basis for supporting the discrimination or expulsion of Taiwan from any international monetary organizations or international organizations." Wang Tieya emphasized: "This kind of stipulation is extremely absurd." He said: Everyone knows that only nations have the power to conclude treaties and only nations are qualified to join international organizations, but a part of a nation has no such power or qualification. Therefore, since the United States has recognized Taiwan as a part of China, all treaties signed previously by Taiwan should cease to be effective, and at the same time, Taiwan should be expelled from all international organizations. However, the "Taiwan Relations Act" clearly states that all treaties signed between Taiwan and the United States will continue to be in effect and does not oppose the continued presence of Taiwan in international organizations. Is this not a basic disregard for international law and a serious violation of the agreement between China and the United States?

### How Can U.S. Domestic Legislation Override International Law?

Wang Tieya also pointed out: The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" is a piece of U.S. domestic legislation. The United States has the right to make its own laws, but the domestic laws of a country cannot override agreements between nations and international law. No country can use domestic laws to violate its own signed agreements or the established principles and norms of international law. If a country uses its own domestic laws to violate an agreement signed with another country, then the other country has the right to raise a query. "Treaties must be observed." This is the basic principle of international law. Just as the UN Charter proclaims, all nations should "respect the obligations arising from treaties and international law as well as other sources." Article 27 of the 1969 Vienna Treaty law convention states: "A party nation cannot cite its own domestic laws as reason for not honoring a treaty." Therefore, on the point of international law, the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" is illegal and invalid. According to international law, the U.S. Government must be held responsible for all consequences arising from the action taken by the U.S. side.

After mentioning that besides the "Taiwan Relations Act," maintaining cultural and commercial ties with Taiwan and giving "privileges and immunity" to Taiwan are also in violation of the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, Professor Wang Tieya stressed: In short, this "Taiwan Relations Act" has on a whole series of questions violated the principles of the Sino-U.S. agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations. If the new U.S. Administration insists on implementing this act, there is no doubt whatsoever that Sino-U.S. relations will go into reverse and the United States must bear responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

### HSIN WAN PAO: KANG SHIEN TO BE PETROLEUM MINISTER

HK240918 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Special dispatch: "Kang Shien To Take Up Post of Petroleum Minister"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Feb--According to reliable sources, Vice Premier of the State Council Kang Shien will soon be the concurrent minister of petroleum industry. That post has been vacant since former Petroleum Minister Song Zhenming resigned as a result of the "Bohai No 2" incident. Deputy Minister Jiao Liren has since taken charge of work in the ministry. It was alleged that Kang Shien had received higher education in the special field of petroleum.

### REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES GUANGZHOU CCP MEETING

HK190916 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Telephone dispatch from WEN WEI PO reporter in Guangzhou: "Ren Zhongyi Talks About Guangzhou Urban Administration, Need To Strive To Improve Urban Management"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 17 Feb--Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the enlarged meeting of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee. He stressed striving to continue the scientific management and service work of this large southern city, while enhancing the spiritual civilization.

Since taking over his position, Ren has been going deep into reality and conducting investigations. He pointed out to the party leadership of Guangzhou that besides it being necessary to mainly do a good job of economic readjustment and other related aspects it is also necessary to do a good job of other important work since Guangzhou is the southern gate and window to the motherland. The three aspects he put forward--urban scientific management work, service work and enhancement of the spiritual civilization--problems which Guangzhou has never attempted to seriously solve and have been widely discussed by the masses for some time. Ren Zhongyi demanded that the municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government include these as tasks in the more important daily agenda in the future.

Ren Zhongyi put forward: It is necessary to apply a scientific management method and management system to run the city well, make it safe, clean and picturesque, so as to aid the people in production and in working and living. He said: The reason why Guangzhou is a blemish in an otherwise perfect condition is that there is too much garbage, too much filthy water and too many mosquitoes and flies. In some areas, the filth is beyond tolerance. He proposed to strengthen management and mobilize the masses to "get rid of the three pests"--get rid of garbage, harness filthy water and destroy mosquitoes and flies. At the same time, it is necessary to develop afforestation--plant more trees, grass and flowers. It is also necessary to properly manage every street and park, all public utilities, all public areas, as well as production, livelihood, transportation, law and order and public health. In the recent period, the municipal CCP Committee grasped the "three rectifications" and scored fine achievements. The masses' response was also very good. It is necessary to further consolidate and continue to develop these aspects. In order to manage the city well, he demanded that it is necessary to pay attention to the opinions of experts, and learn from the advanced experiences at home and abroad. In particular, it is necessary to recruit and bring up a number of able hands who are good at managing the city.

Ren pointed out that doing a good job of the various services is an important part of urban work. He said that some newspapers in Hong Kong frequently complain that the quality of our service work is poor. Service work involves commercial services, transportation, communications, water and electricity supply and so forth. At the same time, it is necessary to run the various economic and technological service organizations and service center well. Those that should be established but still do not exist must be set up step by step. It is also necessary to provide good services to all those visitors to the country, Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and foreign guests who come to Guangzhou to work, visit the sick or rest. At present, the attitude of certain personnel of some shops and service trades is very bad. It is necessary to strengthen education and systematically integrate service attitude, quality and wages.

Ren Zhongyi said: Not only must we develop material civilization, we must also particularly develop spiritual civilization and exert enormous effort to develop science, culture and education. Referring to the issue of education, he said: During the early period after the founding of the PRC, the development levels of universities and middle and primary schools in Guangdong were all higher than the average for the whole country, but now they are lower than the average for the whole country. This should arouse our serious attention. He said: Only by effectively developing education today can we have high speed development of the economy tomorrow. This concerns the future of the society.

The enlarged meeting of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee has already been in session for 1 week.



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